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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR—Some circumstances which have recently fallen under my observation, during two or three *rainy* Sabbaths, have made me desirous of presenting to the public the following sketch, through the medium of your paper. Your's, &c. JUVENIS.

A DIALOGUE.

SCENE—*Esq. F.'s house, one mile from the church: Monday, P. M.*

CHARACTERS—Dea. S. a sound man, who loves nothing so well as the doing of his duty: Esq. F. and his wife, good society people, not pious; and Miss C. a young lady whose parents reside near the church.

Deacon S.—Esq. F. I attended meeting yesterday, and am sorry to tell you, that out of a congregation embracing in general between three and four hundred, we could count in the morning but about thirty, and in the afternoon but thirty-five. This fact, shameful to us as a church and society, so distressed me last night, that I could get but little sleep; and I have set out to-day, to call on a number of families, to ascertain the reason of their absence from the house of God.

Esq. F.—To inquire the reason of absence, Deacon? Why, it *rained* yesterday, pouring hard.

Dea. S.—True; but have you not a covered wagon, a good span of horses—mantles and umbrellas in plenty, and a good dry shed close by the meeting-house door?

Esq. F.—Yes; but with all these conveniences, would it not have been a presumptuous exposure of health, to turn out in such weather as we had yesterday?

Dea. S.—I think that after all, the weather was not so very disagreeable. 'Tis true it rained a little. We had a few trifling showers; but Esq. F. you know that no portion of the day was so tedious as many a twelve hour snow-storm, in which you and I have sledded logs.

Mrs. F.—It did not rain so much as we expected it would. In the morning the clouds looked remarkably watery.

Dea. S.—Mrs. F. when we have duties to perform, which we owe to God, we are too often afraid of watery or windy clouds.

Esq. F.—But God has made it our duty to take care of our health. "Duty," as our minister once said, "never calls two ways at once."

Dea. S.—I perfectly agree with you as to our minister's remark. But suppose that to-morrow you should have some business at the village, by attending to which you could put *two dollars* into your pocket; and suppose it should rain all day as hard as it did in the hardest shower yesterday; do you not think that you should be punctual on the spot, and ready to attend to the business?

Esq. F.—Why—yes—if in usual health, I presume I should.

Dea. S.—Well; suppose that to accomplish this business, it should be necessary to take all your family with you; do you not think that this also would be done?

Esq. S.—Very likely; but you will bear in mind, Deacon S. that we must wear better clothes to church on the Sabbath, than we should be expected to wear to the village on business. The rain would almost spoil our clothes.

Dea. S.—Here comes the secret, I am fully persuaded. The majority of people who stay at home on lowery Sabbaths, are far more apprehensive that their *best clothes* would be injured by going to church, than they are that their health would receive detriment. But why need you and your family wear your *very best* clothes on a rainy Sabbath? I should think that it would be perfectly proper to wear on such an occasion, the same dress you would wear to the village on business, in a rainy day.

Esq. F.—For my own part, I would as soon go so with my family as any way, if the rest of the congregation would consent to the practice. As it is, I should not mind much about it, only I suppose my wife and children, especially my daughters, would rather turn up the lip, if I should propose such an attire for Sunday, or even go in that style myself.

Mrs. F.—For my part, I should not care one cent about it, if we could agree to such a fashion all round; but it would be quite difficult to persuade the young ladies of most families to consent to such a measure; and as long as they will not do it, the young gentlemen will not. And so it is; who can help it?

Dea. S.—Who can help it! It must be helped, unless we are willing to continue in awful jeopardy the interests of immortal souls. We must make a solemn appeal to the youth on this subject.

Mrs. F.—If Whitefield himself had made a solemn appeal to my daughter Susan yesterday morning, I do not believe he could have prevailed upon her to go to meeting. Why, she got her a new bonnet on Saturday. It is made of excellent materials, and well ribboned. This, of course, she would not think of exposing to the rain; and as for wearing her old one, (a decent one, to be sure), she declared Sabbath before last, that it should not be seen on her head again in public.

Dea. S.—I entreat you to reflect a moment upon the fact which you mention with such apparent unconcern. A young lady, destined to eternal happiness or misery, every moment exposed to death, stays away from the place where Jesus and him crucified is set forth as the only hope of salvation; and for what does she do it? Because God in his providence prevents her from attending at his sanctuary? No; but simply because she is resolved to wear a certain decent looking bonnet no longer!! [*The Deacon takes his hat.*]

Mrs. F.—Deacon S. will you stay and take tea with us?

Dea. S.—Thank you, Mrs. F. I must hasten to make another call. But [addressing himself to Miss C.] I must just take the liberty to ask you, Miss C. why none of your father's family were at meeting yesterday. You had only to step across the road.

Miss C.—That is true, sir; but we cannot even step across the road, when it is wet, without wetting our feet; and to set with damp feet, would expose our lives.

Dea. S.—Have you not horses and carriages?

Miss C.—Yes sir; but Pa does not think it worth while to harness a horse, to go so short a distance. He says, if he lived one or two miles from meeting, he should harness his horses, and take us all to meeting every Sabbath, "*rain or shine.*"

Dea. S.—Miss C. I am truly surprised that your father, so sensible a man as he is, should make such an excuse. Just look at it. "It is not worth while to harness a horse to go so short a distance." If he were one or two miles from meeting, he would do it. Is it any more work to harness a horse ten rods from the meeting-house, than it is one or two miles from it? Is it any worse to ride these few rods in the rain, than to ride one or two miles? Is it any harder for horses to stand in a shed, after they have come ten rods, than after they have come two miles? Is the preaching, with the other exercises of God's house, of any less consequence to those who live near the church, than it is to those who live at a distance from it?

Miss C.—I clearly perceive that father's excuse is unreasonable; and I am sure he will not offer it again, after he has fairly considered the subject.

Dea. S.—Yes, Miss C. if the object for which we attend public worship is of any consequence, then, no doubt, it is well "worth while" for your father to harness his horses, and take his family to meeting on a rainy Sabbath.

Esq. F.—I thank you for calling, Deacon; and I hope your call has done us good. I am inclined to think that in future, we shall not absent ourselves from church, without a reasonable excuse.

Dea. S.—Of one thing I feel assured. If we should be blessed with a *revival* of religion, our meeting-house would *be filled*, whether it rained or not.

The following was received last week, but not in season for publication:—

For the Western Recorder.

TO THE FARMERS OF ONEIDA COUNTY.

INDEPENDENCE, HEALTH, AND HAPPINESS.

If there is any part of the community, in any particular location of our country, possessed of the means of procuring the great objects named above, it must be the farmers in Oneida county. All the grades of literary education, from the infant school to the university, you have; all the means of religious instruction, from the Sunday school to the theological seminary, are here.

A government which secures your rights of person, property and conscience, you enjoy. A climate well calculated to produce, and perpetuate, a robust and energetic population; a soil, which, when properly cultivated, is not surpassed, if equalled, in the variety or abundance of its products; a surface so admirably variegated, with hill and dale, as to give the most picturesque landscape, without incommoding cultivation, are yours.

And again; for your produce, the market of the Atlantic is brought to your very doors, by that imperishable monument of your wisdom and honour, the Erie canal.—Surely your lot has fallen to you in pleasant places, and you have a goodly heritage.—You, from your employment and situation, are at once the support and pride of the country. To you is turned the eye of every professional man, for the ample support which he is accustomed to receive at your hands; of every merchant, for that wealth which your patronage is sure to give; of every mechanic, who, by his taste, his talent, and his industry, furnishes you with all those numerous articles of necessity, of convenience, and of industry, with which you are so liberally supplied, and for which you so cheerfully and so liberally pay: And last, though not least, every honest man, desirous of obtaining a post of honour by *honourable* means, has his eye fixed intensely on the farmers of his distinguished county, for their suffrages at the polls. If these things are so; if it is true that you wield such an interest, and such an influence; the responsibilities under which you are placed are both numerous and great. The sentiment of the poet was penned with so much intelligence, as to obtain a common consent, when he said—

"That man may last, but never lives,
Who much receives, but nothing gives;"

and is in perfect unison with another, which will not be disputed, "To whom much is given, of him much will be required." From your proud eminence, my fellow-citizens, let your light shine, and in all your movements give ample testimony that you are worthy of your elevated station. Social character, like individual, is made up of many items; all of which should be guarded with watchful jealousy, nourished with peculiar care, and exemplified with sterling integrity. Your sons, designed to fill the places, and take the patrimony, of their fathers, should have their minds enlarged by education, their manners improved by mingling, at home and abroad, with as much appropriate society as circumstances will allow. But above all, their moral character should be moulded to that grade of virtue, which exalteth a nation, and to which alone a nation can safely commit its vital interests. The time in which we live is a time of peculiar interest; not that there is more good to be done, or more evils to be resisted, than at other periods of the world; but it is a time of general peace throughout christendom; a time for a more undisturbed and dispassionate view of existing evils, and for wisely devising and discreetly applying the remedies. A kind and gracious Providence has put it into the hearts of the greatest proportion of our virtuous citizens, to unite their influence, and lend their aid, in a bold stand against vice and immorality, and in sustaining morality and virtue. Hence has originated the unprecedented number and variety of benevolent institutions, which in this county have been supported with a promptness and liberality which does honour to your hearts, and in general are attended with a degree of success which is highly creditable to the heads who have the direction thereof. Great moral changes in a community like ours are not to be brought about in a day; nor are such changes as are now under consideration to be despaired of, because of their magnitude; for as sure as the united efforts of virtuous men are faithfully and perseveringly applied, the objects will be accomplished; for it is the cause of God.

Amongst all the institutions for benevolent purposes, there has been none to which there were presented so great discouragements, and so few hopes of success, as the Temperance Society. And, as if to encourage the strong to a more vigorous action, and to strengthen the weak, and establish the wavering, and to bring *all to bear* upon the object, it has pleased a kind providence to honour the labours of that society with a degree of success, which has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends, and which has confuted the arguments of its enemies, and confounded and astonished even the drunkard himself. Do you know and consider, my fellow-citizens, that your united voice forms that irresistible engine, *public opinion;* which, when formed in favour of virtue and purity, encourages the heart and strengthens the hands of every good man, and which makes the vicious quail, and the devil himself tremble for the safety of his empire. Be intreated, then, my fellow-citizens, to lay one hand with this irresistible power, fearlessly, upon vice, in whatever place or shape it attempts to rise; whilst with the other you nobly sustain the cause of virtue; and all is safe—safe for time; & if your motives are such as God and your consciences approve, safe for eternity. As has been observed, these great ends are not to be accomplished at once, but by "line upon line, and precept upon precept; here a little, and there a little." There will be peculiar times, and special occasions, of which you will not fail prudently to avail yourselves, in some one or other of the objects under consideration; and I would suggest whether one of these occasions is not now on the eve of approach: I allude to the haying and harvest season, when ardent spirits find their last advocates among you, whose characters are decent, and whose plea is plausible. But the plea bears not the slightest examination; like all others, it is a plea for drinking. How long is it since a building could not be raised without ardent spirits? And now it is found that a building can scarcely be raised with them. How long is it since every sick room must be furnished with an abundance and variety of spirits? You see none there now. How long since a tavern and a drinking-house meant the same thing? Now some of the best taverns in our country contain not a drop of ardent spirits. But to come more directly to the point. A great proportion of the best farmers give their unqualified testimony that they have tried the experiment, and that they have never had their hay and grain secured with such dispatch, with such workmanship, and in such order, when spirits were used. You have the united opinion of physicians, whose opinion you would take on any other subject, that instead of increasing the ability for labour, ardent spirits diminish muscular energy, by which labour is performed. But the drunken labourer *himself* tells you, that it is a perfect safety against drinking too much cold water, when he is hot. Aye, can he reason thus? Tell him to use half the ingenuity and sense which it cost him to make this short argument, and he would stop his cold water draught, before he had drank enough to endanger him. But there is another argument which has weight; that is, that hard labour, long continued under a hot sun, produces a copious perspiration, which wastes the fluids of the body, and this waste must be replenished. Not, however, by ardent spirits. Sweetened water with a little ginger may be indulged in, to any reasonable quantity; if milk is added, it renders it both palatable and nutritious.—Fine cider is sufficiently exciting for an exhilirating beverage. But after all, the strength and energy of the body to sustain itself, under long continued exertion, must be obtained by generous food, taken in such quantities, of such qualities, and at such times, as every man of common sense will find that his constitution requires.

Be entreated then, my brother farmers, to away with a custom, too long already continued—a custom which tarnishes the agricultural character, debases your labourers, demoralises your children, disturbs the quiet of your families, and injures your property. And against all these evils stands opposed only the base cry of the baser sort, of red-nosed labourers—"We love RUM."

A FARMER.

IMPORTANCE OF EXPERIENCED MEN IN REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

The New-York Evangelist, while treating of this subject, furnishes the following among other facts in illustration:—

Sometimes, when the unhappy, unsanctified individual thinks in earnest of professing to be a Christian, the Holy Spirit awakens his conscience to a loud remonstrance; and induces him to express his fears, that he has *no right* to sit down at a table, so hallowed as the Lord's table.

"But," says his spiritual counsellor, "you must not be dissuaded from duty; for you must understand, that these *your fears* originate in a *godly jealousy*, which is highly *commendable*." Crediting the assertion, he sets this remonstrance of an offended conscience down to the scanty account of his evidence of being religious. Others, however, on the opposite extreme, will assure him that these *fears* are the *suggestions of Satan*, designed expressly to *deter* him from the *path of duty*. If the individual credits *this* assertion, perhaps he resolves at once, desperately, that he will break away from this supposed grasp of the destroyer, and submit to that which the judgment of wiser ones than himself decide to be duty.

In other instances, when the awakened sinner is urged to this step, he will exclaim, "*I fear* to go to the Lord's table; for I *dare not say* that I have *ever* found any comfort in religion."

"Ah," replies one, "and you never will find comfort in religion, until you confess Christ before men. This I have proved true by experiment. Never did *I* get any relief, until I joined the church; and *ever since* I have been as happy as heart could wish."

"But," says the unhappy individual, "so far from deriving any comfort in attempting the performance of christian duty, I feel myself condemned in every act."

"Ah," says one, "that must be very wicked indeed, for you to entertain so much more gloomy thoughts of yourself than God entertains of you."

"But," says another, "this *struggle* which you encounter, when you engage in duty, is only *the warfare*, which, as we read, is always experienced between nature and grace."

Remaining, perhaps, for some weeks or months undecided, his advisers repeat their entreaties.

"Now tell me," says one, "are you more happy than you were weeks ago?"

"Oh, no," is the reply. "This proves in your own experience," say they, "what we have ever told you be true. You never will enjoy the comforts of religion, so long as you neglect this duty." The individual is now perhaps induced to believe, that this may, after all, be the true state of his case; and he therefore resolves to risk the consequences of taking the vows of the Lord upon him; and *hopes* for a happy issue.

In these, and many other ways, scruples of conscience are so removed, that the deluded sinner, against the better dictates of his own judgment, without one comfortable evidence of his acceptance with God, and surrounded with clouds of thick darkness, professes before God and many witnesses to be a Christian. This done, he now apprehends himself, as apprehended of others, *a Christian*. He endeavours, agreeably to previous resolutions, to engage in private and public religious duties; he *tries* to *appear* and to *feel cheerful;* he makes an effort to bring forth pure streams from the polluted fountain; but all his hopes and expectations are from time to time blasted with disappointment. For the want of spiritual hungerings and thirstings, the duties of the closet, with many others, become loathsome, and are neglected. Conscience, which has for the most part become silent, will at times be aroused for a short season, by the returns of the Holy Spirit, so repeatedly and so cruelly grieved from the object of his compassion. But these seasons are short, and increasingly far between. And it is to be feared, that such individuals, with a very few exceptions, live, "measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing themselves among themselves," and die, and go to their own place, with a lie in their right hand. All this is brought about through the agency of a charity which is blind to all sin, which lies beneath the outward appearance, and which is as credulous as it is blind.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A few years since, I knew the case of an individual, who escaped very narrowly the disastrous effects of that *cruel* charity of friends, which can believe *whatever* is desirable. The important facts are, in substance, as follows:—Mr. B. was surrounded by a pious family connexion, under whose influence he had been, from his earliest years, inspired with a high respect for religion and its ordinances. So great was his conviction of the importance of having religion, in some form, and of some kind, that, for years, he heartlessly officiated in the sacrifices of the family altar. This circumstance, connected with his regularity in attending upon the privileges of the sanctuary, and, in short, the correctness of his external deportment generally, had confirmed his friends in the opinion, that, almost beyond a doubt, he was a *pious* man. So strong was their conviction, that such was the fact, they would often, in his more serious hours, urge him, and that too without any particular inquiries into his experimental knowledge of grace, to join the church. But, on account of some misgivings, he uniformly declined; yet, as he has since remarked, notwithstanding this reluctance, it was his prevailing opinion, that there were greater imperfections discoverable in many professors of religion, of his acquaintance, than in himself. Indeed, so powerful was the influence of the opinions of his friends over his own mind, that he had gradually fallen into the belief, that at some former period, he had *unawares* passed from death to life. While he was remaining in this state of mind, a revival of religion suddenly commenced in the congregation of which he was a *member*, with awful majesty and power. He was now called to witness scenes to which he had previously been an entire stranger. There passed under his observation repeated instances of painful and pungent conviction, and of hopeful and joyful conversion. The officiating clergyman appointed a lecture on a certain evening, in the immediate vicinity of his residence. With his accustomed hospitality, Mr. B. made previous arrangements with him to take lodgings at his house, after the services of the evening designated. It being ascertained that such an arrangement was made, it was enjoined upon the clergyman, that he should improve this favourable opportunity, for following up the efforts which had already been made in urging him to a public profession of religion. After the lecture, agreeably to expectation, the clergyman accompanied him to his residence. After introducing some general remarks on religious subjects, the latter took occasion to use much freedom, in animadverting upon the inconsistencies of professors of religion. Little or no reply was made.

At length he began to expose his own views and feelings and opinions, in regard to what he considered *true religion*, hoping probably to elicit some remarks, which might have a tendency to confirm the good opinion which he and others had entertained of himself. But, much to his disappointment, the clergyman, after listening respectfully, waived the subject, with an indefinite reply. Mr. B. thought he discovered, in this unexpected silence, that the clergyman (as was the fact) considered his religion suspicious, which not a little disturbed his quiet. Under the direction of divine sovereignty, this incident, slight as it may seem, was the *means*, apparently, of apprising the man of the perfect deception by which himself and others had been blinded, in relation to the true state of his heart in the sight of God. He was now constrained to examine its dark and unexplored recesses. The more he examined, the more was he convinced, that for years he had wrapped himself up in a delusion; that the foundation of his hope was a lie. He soon became more deeply sensible of his own sins, than to the sins of professors of religion, or of any other creature living. At length, as he believes, his heart submitted to the condition of sovereign grace; and he has ever since been enabled to joy in the God of his salvation.

EDUCATION IN GREECE.

The Religious Intelligencer contains letters from Rev. Mr. Brewer, dated at Smyrna, in February and March last, as communicated by the Secretary of the New-Haven Greek Association, by whom Mr. B. is patronised. Smyrna, it seems, was not the original place of his destination; but as he was compelled by circumstances first to disembark there, he was afterwards induced to make it the permanent field of his labours, by reasons which will appear in the following extract:—

It will be recollected by our patrons, that either Syra, Tinos, Athens, Corinth, or Argos, was regarded as the place where we should probably establish ourselves. In the former island, twenty or thirty thousand Greeks had been drawn together by its neutral character, and central situation for commerce. Among this people, thus collected out of every island and village in Greece, I had, when formerly resident here, begun a school upon the plan of mutual instruction. Upon leaving Greece, I engaged Rev. Dr. Korck to take the temporary superintendence of this school, with the understanding that either myself, or some other American missionary, should relieve him at an early period. During my protracted absence, the school has greatly increased, and under the benevolent, judicious, and energetic direction of Dr. K. has assumed a most important aspect. Indeed, so timely has been this effort, and its influence so widely diffused, that it may reasonably be doubted, whether an equal amount of money and labour were ever more advantageously expended. Teachers, and priests, flock from all parts, to profit by the instructions of Dr. K. Even the catholic newspaper of Smyrna commends his labours; and the *American school* at Syra, as it continues to be called, is likely to prove a model school for Greece and the Levant. The school at Syra having been furnished with instructors, we have thought it inexpedient to go there. As Rev. Mr. King has established a school at Tinos, and as Athens is still in possession of the Turks, we have concluded that it was best for us at present, to give up the idea of occupying either of those stations.

Turkey has become tranquilised; and at Smyrna in particular, there is a Greek population of five thousand families; the number having been increased by at least five hundred within the last two years. In the judgment, too, of well informed residents, the Greek merchants are among the most wealthy in the place. Smyrna is also the centre from which the Greeks of Asia Minor can best be operated upon, and while their increased prosperity here gives additional importance to the exertions for their improvement, the greater degree of liberty enjoyed by them, and the spirit of liberality prevailing among them, hold out peculiar encouragements. The labours of our earlier and later American missionaries, Rev. Messrs. Parsons, Fisk, King and Gridley; of Mr. Barker, the agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and of Rev. Mr. Hartley, and other English missionaries, short and interrupted as most of them were, have not been without perceptible fruits. In view of all these circumstances; and after prayerful consideration; and with the earnest solicitations of our friends; we have concluded, therefore, to commence our school operations in Smyrna, a city whose population of Mahomedans, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and Catholics, is nearly equal to that of New-York, and in which at present there is but one protestant missionary, Rev. Mr. Lewis, besides ourselves.

To meet, however, the increased expense attending a residence here, as well as for benefiting the children of the Franks, we have opened a school, now containing half a dozen pupils, for which we receive tuition. I have also commenced giving gratuitous lessons in English, at the Greek school or college taught by Abraham of Cesarea; and having now a room prepared in our own house, we are all occupied in collecting a charity school for girls. To aid in the conduct of this school, we have engaged for the present, a hopefully pious man, who was formerly of the Greek catholic communion, and whom we much desire to have the means of retaining in our employ. On Sabbath evenings I expound the scriptures at my own lodgings; but when I am able to preach in Greek, the Dutch consul has kindly offered me the use of his chapel.

Thus far, each of our little company has been blessed with excellent health, and we are rejoicing in the prospects of usefulness, which are opening before us. From the officers of our vessels of war, the Java, the Warren, and the Fairfield, which have been lying in the harbour, as well as from our countrymen in civil life, and from many of the more respectable English and other foreign residents, we have received the most polite and friendly attentions. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, missionaries in the service of the London Jews Society, kindly opened to us their doors, while our dwelling was preparing; and both they, and Mr. Barker, of the Bible Society, and other friends not a few, enter warmly into our plans for the instruction of youth. With the good will, therefore, of those around us, the prayers as we doubt not, of our patrons at home, and the smiles of our heavenly Father, we thus enter upon our labours.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

TESTIMONY OF UNIVERSALISTS.

A bill "to secure freedom of opinion in matters of religion," has passed the Legislature of Connecticut, and become a law. It passed the Senate, 14 to 6. The bill provides that no person, who believes in the existence of a Supreme Being, shall be deemed an incompetent witness in any court. A motion was made to strike out the words "who believes in the existence of a Supreme Being." Negatived, 14 to 5.

We have no objection to this, if a suitable mode of introducing the testimony of Deists and Universalists be adopted. Nor would we object to extending the same indulgence to the Atheist. Let every man, who passes among his neighbours as a man of truth, tell his story, and let the jury value it at what is worth. But the administering of *oaths* to such persons is mere mockery.

Perhaps this does not appear so clear to some, because they do not understand the meaning of an oath. Some, we believe, understand the meaning of the words, "So help you God," as a prayer for God's help in telling the truth. Now, the words are a literal translation of the old Latin form "Sic Deus te juvat," and are intended to express the same idea. But the Latin verb *juvare*, seldom, we think never, signifies, *to assist one to do a thing;* but *to favour, to grant prosperity, to be of advantage to one;* and the only proper interpretation of this phrase is, "may God do, about promoting your happiness, as you do about speaking the truth." Indeed, it is not clear what else can be meant by *swearing*, in any case, even if these words were omitted. Taking an oath understandingly and honestly, is inconsistent with a belief in universalism, in any of its forms. It is, indeed, a public renunciation of universalism; and those who mean to give in their testimony without renouncing that belief, should by all means resort to some other form of assertion; something that will contain a promise to tell the truth, and yet will not be inconsistent with the expectation of going to heaven, even if the testimony should be false.

From the Evangelist.

HIGH CHURCHISM,

Or "Plain Theology" in the Fog.

MR. EDITOR—An episcopal paper issued at Auburn, called the "Gospel Messenger," has just been put into my hands, from which I make the following extracts:—

"PLAIN THEOLOGY, NO. VI.

"*Conditions of Salvation.*

"People are most surely in danger of deceiving themselves, who talk with the confidence of some, of obtaining a perfect assurance of heaven, or as it is frequently termed *obtaining a hope.* Who, we would ask, may not obtain *a hope* of everlasting life? Are

not the offers of the gospel made to all men? Has not Christ shed his blood a ransom for all? Who, then, may not obtain this hope of salvation?

"Still, it is not uncommon to hear people inquiring with great solicitude, whether they can obtain an interest in Christ. Now, I would like to know whether *every person*, who has been *baptised* into the visible church, and hears the gospel, *has not an interest in Christ?* For, to make this matter still plainer, it should be remarked, that when we were admitted into the church by baptism, there was evidently declared by the express authority of Christ, his engagement to be with us by his Holy Spirit. We were *then* adopted into that society of which he is head, and as the members must partake of the spirit of the head, so all the members of the church *had then the gift of God's grace*. And again, those who were afterwards presented at the altar, in holy confirmation, received an additional offer of the same Holy Spirit. *The work of the renovation of our hearts is then going on.*"

From the Evangelist.

PARTIAL TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

I have never supposed that the elements used at the Lord's supper were any thing more than simple bread and wine, but that all their spiritual value depended upon their being a memorial of the death of our Lord Jesus Christ. I have ever understood the celebrated argument of Dean Swift, on this point, to be perfectly unanswerable. And when we ask of God that he will bless the bread and the wine for our benefit, in this ordinance, we do not ask him to do any thing to the articles themselves, to alter them in the least, or to make them in any way different from other bread and wine.

I have often heard an expression used in the prayer on such occasions, which seems to imply something more than this. The minister prays that God would "consecrate and set apart from a common to a sacred use, so much of the bread or wine as may be needful for the present occasion." Now this means something or nothing. If nothing, why present such a request to Almighty God? If something, does it not mean that God should do something, which should alter this bread and make it different from other bread? What is that difference, unless it is a partial transubstantiation? If any one who is in the habit of using this expression, will explain what it means, without running at all into any popish notion, he will confer a favour on one who likes to

UNDERSTAND.

POWER OF RELIGION.

Many an individual, who has been converted from infidelity to a cordial belief of christianity, has told his former conviction of the real value of the thing which he so much affected to ridicule and despise. Cecil furnishes the following instance:—

My father, says Cecil, had a religious servant. I frequently cursed and reviled him. He would only smile on me. That went to my heart. I felt that he looked on me as a deluded creature. I felt that he thought he had something which I knew not how to value, and that he was therefore greatly my superior. I felt there was a real dignity in his conduct. It made me appear little in my own eyes. If he had condescended to argue with me, I could have cut some figure; at least by comparison, wretched as it would have been.

TEMPERANCE.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor—A single circumstance has been communicated to me, which perhaps ought to be made public, for the admonition of a certain class of men who are backward in the cause of righteousness. A minister who labours alternately in two religious societies, writes to me respecting the temperance cause as follows:—

"The subject of temperance has produced considerable excitement in both places. In ——, most violent opposition has been indulged by the drunkard and tippler. This, however, is abating; and were there no professors of religion unfriendly to the temperance reformation, we should anticipate a complete triumph. At present, the most vehement and unreasonable opposer is the *deacon* of the church, who is engaged in the execrable traffic, and is already become the drunkard's song." Your's, &c.

A Friend of Temperance.

We wish we could say that the above is a rare instance. Unhappily it is not; and what can be the reason?—[*Edit.*

ALCOHOL DESTROYS THE BRAIN.

The men who stand as the guardians of our health, and who have analysed all the physical powers and functions of our constitution, and traced out the effects of alcohol when it is poured into the stomach, declare as the result of their most careful observation, that even moderate drinking not only produces debility and occasions disorders in the body, but that it is equally deleterious in its effects on the mind, the spirit of man. "Even the brain itself," says Dr. Mussey, "that most delicate and wonderful organ, which forms the mysterious link between the other powers of matter and mind, the healthy functions of which are essential to vigorous intellectual operations, is capable of imbibing alcohol, and of having all its actions suddenly arrested." He cites as an illustration, the case of a man who was picked up dead in London, soon after having drank a large quantity of gin upon a wager. He was carried to the hospital and dissected. In the ventricles of the brain was found a considerable quantity of limpid fluid, distinctly impregnated with gin, both to the sense of smell and taste, and even to the test of inflammability. This same highly talented physician and friend of humanity has also said, that a large proportion of tipplers *early* discover an unnatural obtuseness of intellect, and that frequently a mind originally quick and vigorous becomes sluggish and imbecile;" and I venture to add, that the sense of moral obligation is weakened quite as much as the intellect is impaired. How, then, can a man glorify God in his body and in his spirit, which are God's, who, merely to gratify his *appetite*, not only weakens the organs of the body, and lays the foundation of disease, but impairs the powers of his intellect, and blunts the moral sensibilities of his soul? "They that follow strong drink, forget the law, and pervert judgment."

From the Journal of Humanity.

Jefferson county, Mississippi.—A correspondent says of the Homochitto Temperance Society, the only one yet established in the county:—

"It has gradually increased from the beginning, and now consists of 102 members; 60 males and 42 females; among whom are some of the most influential citizens, and most respectable farmers. The restraining and constraining effects of our efforts have been various and happy, beyond our most sanguinary anticipations. It has laid a restraint upon the whole vicinity, which every man is obliged to acknowledge. Some practice total abstinence who have not signed. It would be improper to publish the names of individuals, who have been, we hope, by the blessing of God, rescued from destruction through the instrumentality of this Society. But we are happy in being able to state, that the pleasing information of the reformation of a few almost confirmed drunkards is in our possession."

Washington Co. Md.—A report of the Committee of the County Society, lately made, says:—

"Thirty persons, in this county, who drank to excess, have joined the association and become perfectly sober men.

"Several auxiliary societies have been formed in different parts of the county, which, notwithstanding the opposition that was in many places very decided, are all flourishing. All these associations are founded on the principal of total abstinence. About 350 have signed the constitution. The whole number of members of the different associations is upwards af 1300.

"The sale of ardent spirit at Hagerstown, is greatly diminished. Three of the principal retailers have stopped entirely, and several others will not replenish their present stock. Two new groceries had recently opened without any spirituous liquors."—*ib.*

Temperance and Religion.—The Secretary of the Middlesex (Ct.) Temperance Association, in giving an account of a late meeting, says:—

"The doctrine that this reform in any way impedes revivals of religion, was at this meeting fully exploded. It was abundantly shown, from facts, that this reform has been instrumental in preparing the way for those displays of divine power and grace. Persons under conviction generally dare not use the article. Converts who use it in any quantity, if they have before used it freely, generally relapse into their former course of indulgence. Revivals following in the track of this reform, are unquestionably more pure, and attended with fewer defections. If churches, therefore, would be blessed with extensive and pure revivals, they must believe that total abstinence is favourable to them, and lose no time in ridding themselves of an evil far more hostile to their purity, peace and enlargement, than the hottest fires of persecution ever were."—*ib.*

Spirits not beneficial to Labour, in cases of extreme Emergency.—An illustration of this fact has been communicated to us, by a labouring man in one of the towns of this vicinity.—During a sudden change of weather from heat to cold, in the month of May, he and a fellow-labourer were compelled to stand waist high in water for about an hour and a half. The informant was not a remarkably rugged man. He drank no spirits, and wore no extra clothing on the occasion; but was not particularly incommoded; and in five minutes after he left the water, he felt as well as if nothing of the kind had occurred. The other was a robust man, who never knew sickness. He wore double clothing, and drank freely of spirits during the exposure; but before the labour was half accomplished, "he was seized with trembling, and chilled with cold; and for a long time after he left the water, was afflicted with numbness in all his limbs." "If any doubt the soundness of this experiment," adds the writer, "let him make it for himself, and he will doubt no longer."

Improved Method of Treating.—A correspondent in the Massachusetts Spy says, the representative elected in the town of Dudley, in May last, instead of treating with ardent spirit, which has been the custom heretofore, has presented seven and a half dozen of spelling-books to the school committee of the town, to be distributed in the several districts to indigent children, or as the committee may think advisable.

INTELLIGENCE.

From the Boston Recorder.

THE FRIENDS OF THE JEWISH NATION,

A Society which was organised a year ago, held its anniversary on the 23d of April, H. Drummond, Esq. in the chair. Its object is, to assist those Jews who constitute a class of *inquirers* into the truth of christianity. The following is an extract from the report:—

"While the London Society have thought it necessary to confine their exertions to the spiritual wants of the Jews, and the Philo-Judæan also extends its protection to their temporal wants, still these socities cannot take cognisance of that large and most interesting class of the Jewish people, who are desirous of inquiring into the truths of christianity; and many of whom would not hesitate to expose themselves to persecution and poverty, when convinced of these truths, but who have no facilties offered for the inquiry, nor any temporary asylum and means of support, when forsaken and persecuted by their friends, as they would inevitibly be on the first symptoms of inquiry. It has been the endeavour of those who planned this Society, to afford every facility for inquiry, without requiring any pledge for conversion, or for remaining in connection with them; but to expect, as an earnest of sincerity in the inquiry, a willingness to engage in some laborious occupation, and to have the reality of the inquiry attested by having suffered distress in consequence. Under these impressions, a meeting was held March, 1829, at which several resolutions were passed. The first object of the committee was to find premises suitable for the reception of Hebrew applicants; and after numerous inquiries they decided on engaging three contiguous houses in Randolph-street, Camdentown, at the yearly rent of 90*l.*, to commence from June 24, 1829. Mr. Simon, a well-educated Jew, who has given eighteen years proof of sincerity in the consistent profession of christianity, and who formerly superintended an establishment of the same kind; and Mrs. Simon, a lady of Edinburgh, carefully educated in christian principles, and devoted to the cause of Israel with a zeal as great as her husband's, have undertaken the management of the institution. There are now fourteen Jews in the institution, who seem to regard each other with more than fraternal affection; ten of them are employed as shoe-makers, four as furriers; and other trades will be introduced as soon as it is practicable. Twelve of the inmates of the institution have been baptised by the bishop of London. They were admitted by this holy ordinance into the christian church on Easter Wednesday, April 14th, which, by an unexpected coincidence, was the last day of the Jewish passover, when every Jew throughout the world would be commemorating their baptism in the Red Sea, by singing the song of Moses in Ex. xv; 1 Cor. x."

After a few observations of a general nature, the report, in conclusion, observed—"There is undoubtedly a manifest spirit of inquiry now arising amongst the Jews, which the numerous applications for admission into this institution testify in the clearest manner; and it will be an additional advantage, though not the immediate object of the Society, if we can forward this inquiry, by preparing well instructed and laborious missionaries, who, having been themselves formerly prejudiced, could be touched with a fellow-feeling of a brother's infirmity, and, diligently practising the trades they learn in the institution, would not be liable to the suspicion of mercenary motives in their profession of christianity. From the treasurer's account, it appeared that the receipts during the past year amounted to 1258*l.* 13s. 9d.; the expenditure, to 769*l.* 7s. 8d.; leaving a balance of 489*l.* 6s. 1d. in the hands of the treasurer.

Among the advocates of this Society, at the meeting, were Rev. C. S. Hawtrey, (a secretary in the Society for promoting christianity among the Jews), Sir T. Baring, M. P., Rev. Mr. Scott, Hon. and Rev. G. Noel, and Rev. J. Rees.

The Mr. and Mrs. Simons above mentioned, as we suppose, are the same that have been known in our vicinity. It is some abatement of the pleasure of recording these efforts in behalf of the Jews, to remember that Mr. and Mrs. S. are like Mr. Wolff, millenarians in sentiment, expecting shortly the second appearance of the Saviour in the flesh, to remain literally with saints on the earth a thousand years. A doctrine so congenial with Jewish prejudices may gain proselytes; but is it probable that the preaching of it will be attended with sound conversions?

From the Boston Recorder.

RELIGION IN PARIS.

The New-Haven Advertiser contains letters from a gentleman recently travelling in Europe. We extract the following appaling view of the state of religion and morals in Paris. It is cheering to peruse the evidence which follows, that there are a few who have not defiled their garments, who sigh and cry for the abominations which prevail. Under date of Jan. 9, 1830, the writer says:—

"On Sunday we attended worship at the church of the Oratoire, where Rev. Mark Wilkes preached. The place where the congregation met is a sort of dome at the top of the end of a large French protestant church, in which preaching in French is going on at the same time. Thinking to escape some of the bustle and noise of a more public dining place, on Sunday, we took our dinner at the hotel. What was our surprise to find a band of music introduced to entertain the company just as we were nearly finishing! You may suppose that I got out of the sound of it as soon as possible. I find that it is the usual accompaniment at this house. However, it is all of a piece with the rest. The shops and theatres are open here on Sunday, and every thing is done to make it a day of pleasure. A young Englishman told me the next day, that he dined on Sunday with an acquaintance, and that after dinner cards were introduced and played, by which he lost twenty dollars, his *friend* of course being the richer by that amount. An Englishman has lately been ruined here entirely, having lost 40,000*l.* sterling by gambling, which was his whole fortune.

"On Monday evening, we attended the monthly concert of prayer at Mr. Wilkes' place of worship. The exercises were entirely in French. The place was crowded with hearers, almost all of whom were probably French. It did my heart good to see with what attention they listened to accounts which were read to them of the progress of missions in China, India, the Sandwich Islands, and the United States. These accounts were long and evidently prepared with great care. With our very slender knowledge of French, we could undestand what was read, and in their prayers we understood enough to make it a matter of devotion to ourselves. Of this meeting I may say, that it was an occasion of great delight to us."

Greece.—On Sunday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Robertson delievered a highly interesting discourse in the episcopal church, on the present moral and religious condition of the Greeks. Mr. Robertson having lately visited this distressed people, at the request of the Foreign Mission Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was enabled to make a statement of the facts, derived from personal observation. This was done in a manner calculated to awaken the most intense symyathy in favour of a once great and enterprising people, but now reduced to the lowest depths of misery and degradation. Many portions of the discourse were truly pathetic, from a simple narrative of facts, and brought tears to the eyes of many of the audience. After the sermon, near a hundred dollars were raised by contribution. On Monday, $200 were subscribed by our citizens for the purchase of a printing-press, which Mr. R. is to take to that country during the coming autumn.—*Hartford Mirror.*

Additional Missionary to Greece.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, on the 9th ult. Rev. J. H. Hill was unanimously appointed missionary to the Greeks. It is expected that Mr. Hill and family will accompany Rev. Mr. Robertson upon his mission to Greece early in the ensuing fall.—*Phila. Rec.*

Family Praying Circles.—The following hint, furnished by a correspondent of one of the English periodicals, is not inapplicable to Christians in our own country:—

"It has been to me a source of regret, and it may have been to others also, that so little exertion, comparatively speaking, has been used, by Christians in general, to cultivate and promote a spirit of social prayer in family circles. They have, as well as others, their friendly meetings and tea-parties, but how few of those meetings have in view the same object as those spoken of in the book of Malachi, iii. 16? Such meetings being held in families, where two or three neighbours could unite, would bring into active operation the prayers of an innumerable company, thus engaged at the same period of time, for the same special purpose. What happy results might we not anticipate to the church and to the world, being assured, that the "effectual fervent prayer of the righteous availeth much." Christians of the present day are encouraged to such a work by the experience of past ages; and even present experience will testify, that previous to revivals in the church, there have been extraordinary exercises of the spirit of prayer and supplication; and it is only in answer to prayer, that similar blessings will be again bestowed on the church; for its Divine Head hath said, "I will be inquired of by the house of Israel to do these things for them."

The Delaware Gazette mentions that the Education Society of the Episcopal Church, in Philadelphia, have purchased the farm of Mr. Hemphill, about two miles from Wilmington, on the Philadelphia road, where they mean to establish a "self-supporting school." The pupils will be exclusively of that class of youths who are designed for the ministry. The farm, which approaches to 100 acres, is to be cultivated by the students, who will be employed in agricultural, and other labour, at least four hours in the day.

The Bleecker-street church and congregation in New-York, late under the care of Rev. Mr. Bruen, have agreed unanimously to call Rev. Erskine Mason, of Schenectady, (son of the late Dr. Mason, of New-York), to become their pastor.

At a meeting in Washington, on the 28th ult. it was resolved to raise $1000 for the African Education Society. $246 were subscribed.

REVIVALS.

Religion in the Reformed Dutch Church.—The following is an extract from the narrative of the General Synod:—

"The churches which have been more especially blessed with reviving showers of divine grace, are those of Poughkeepsie, Kingston, second church in Albany, Schenectady, first and second churches in Glenville, Columbia, in Montgomery Classis, and Owasco, and Lodi, formerly Ovid, in Cayuga Classis. In Poughkeepsie the work is extensive and powerful, and 65, most of whom are youth, have been already received into church communion as the fruits of this revival. In Kingston, 26; in the second church in Albany, 50; in Columbia, 85; in Owasco, 83, and in Lodi, 52, have professedly taken the yoke of Christ upon them. In some of these churches the work is represented as still progressing, and its character bears marks of much heartfelt and deep-toned piety. It gives the friends of Zion reason to take courage, and, in the name and strength of their leader, the great Head of the Church, to move onward in the discharge of their duties, and in the increase of their efforts to evangelise the world.

"In addition to those churches already mentioned, your committee would observe that several others have been favoured with at least a few drops of special and saving grace. As far as classical reports have been received, we learn that the churches of Union Village, Paramus, Esopus, Hurley, New-Paltz, Union Church in Amsterdam, Broome street, and others in the city of New-York, as well as in other parts of our bounds, have been blessed by considerable accessions being made to their numbers. It is already ascertained that more than 1560 members have, during the past year, been added by confession and certificate, to the different churches under your jurisdiction. And during the same period, the dismissions, suspensions and deaths in said churches amount to about one third of that number. We have therefore reason to render praise and gratitude to God, for augmenting the number of his professed followers in our connexion, more than a thousand, since the last annual meeting of the General Synod.

"Our church has been increased in members not only, but it has also extended its boundaries and influence. Some new churches have been organised, additional congregations have been gathered, and different missionary stations along our borders and within our bounds, have been surveyed and designated. A spirit of benevolence in its several branches, has, to some degree, been manifested. The benevolent and charitable institutions of the day have put in requisition a share of the energies and treasures of the church. And some churches have contributed largely, and we trust willingly, to sustain these desirable and heaven-born operations."

Brookfield (Mass.) Conference of Churches. The last meeting of this conference of congregational churches, as appears from the Boston Recorder, was held at Barre on the 8th and 9th ult. The conference embraces sixteen churches, most of which were represented on the occasion:—

"From the reports, it does not appear (says the Conference) that our churches during the past year have been visited with any such powerful revivals, as have been witnessed at some former periods. We have evidence, however, that Zion's God has not utterly forsaken us. The churches in Ware Village, Palmer, and Hardwick, have experienced, to a greater or less degree, a season of refreshing, and a goodly number have been made the hopeful and happy subjects of divine grace. From almost all our churches, animating reports were made of the advance of Sabbath schools, and of the cause of temperance. More than three thousand children and youth within our bounds, are now embodied in Sabbath schools and bible classes, and an increasing and deep interest is felt both on the part of teachers and pupils, to become acquainted with the scriptures. From this department of means, we have already witnessed the most happy results, and we may confidently expect to see still greater things than these."

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: JULY 6, 1830.

The Indian Question.—The gentlemanly remarks of the Intelligencer, about the Recorder, as touching the Indian question, are like those of the Observer which preceded them, entirely wasted upon us. Every one knows, that in politics, we are callous to every thing that comes through the muzzled mouth of a party press. In the mean while, the statements which have been made in our columns, from time to time, will be remembered. We add a few extracts to-day.

1st. Mr. Jefferson, with all his outrageous infidelity, is acknowledged to have been a statesman. The following statements, says the New-York Observer, were uttered by him, as Secretary of State, in the year 1793, when General Washington held a consultation with his cabinet on the subject of the Indians:—

"I considered our right of pre-emption of the Indian lands, not as amounting to any dominion, or jurisdiction, or paramountship whatever, but merely in the nature of a remainder, after the extinguishment of a present right, which gave us no present right whatever, but that of preventing other nations from taking possession, and so defeating our expectancy; that the *Indians had the full, undivided and independent sovereignty, as long as they choose to keep it, and that this might be forever*; that as fast as we extend our rights by purchase from them, so fast we extend the limits of our society, and as soon as a new portion became encircled within our line, it became a fixed limit of our society."

2d. Contrast this opinion, confirmed as it has been by treaties innumerable, with the facts set forth in the following current paragraph, recollecting, at the same time, that Congress was not ignorant of the pretensions of Georgia, at the time of passing the late law, which is so "humane and paternal in all its provisions;"—

"The Governor of Georgia issued a second proclamation on the third of June, (the day of the date of his proclamation declaring that the laws of Georgia were extended over the Indian lands in that state), in which, after mentioning the fact that the lands occupied by the Cherokees "abound with valuable minerals, and especially gold," he asserts that "the state of Georgia has the fee simple title to said lands, and the entire and exclusive property in the gold and silver therein." He therefore notifies all persons that the lands of the Indians are annexed to the counties of Carroll, &c. and warns "all persons, whether citizens of this or other states, or Indian occupants, to cease all further trespass upon the property of this state, and especially from taking any gold or silver from the lands included within the territory occupied by the Cherokee Indians, and so as aforesaid added to the counties aforesaid; and to direct all persons to quit possession of said lands, and depart from said territory without delay, except such as by law or the assent of the state are permitted to occupy the same; and to require all officers of the state within the counties aforesaid, to be vigilant in enforcing the laws for the protection of public property, and especially to prevent any further trespass upon the lands of the state, or the taking any gold or silver therefrom."

"The Boston Daily Advertiser adds respecting this statement:—

"We had thought that it was conceded on all hands, that the poor Cherokees are entitled to their lands, if they choose to remain and submit to the oppression to which the laws of Georgia subject them. But it appears that the Governor is not willing to suffer even the appearance, evasive as it is, of doing them justice. He not only takes it for granted that they will not submit, as in truth they cannot, but anticipates their decision, and seizes upon their possessions before they can have an opportunity to resign them."

The New-York Observer "knows of no parallel to this cruel proclamation, except that of King Ahasueras," an account of which is contained in Esther iii, 8—15; and adds:—

"The oppressors of the Indians may sit down to drink; but all good citizens will be perplexed. It is not time, however, to despair yet. The same God who turned the heart of Ahasueras, and rescued the Jews from the malice of Haman, after the decree had been issued and sealed with the King's seal, and after the proclamation had gone forth, may still rescue the Cherokees from their subtle and cruel enemy. Let those who possess the confidence of Gen. Jackson, do their duty as faithfully as Queen Esther did hers, and every Haman who passes the Cherokee's boundary will be made to swing on the gallows which has he erected for his Indian neighbour."

Conversion of an Infidel.—Sinners are sometimes convicted through the enormity of their own wickedness. A singular instance of this nature, which terminated in conversion, is related in the Western Medical Journal, substantially as follows:—

Dr. Hinde, the family physician of the celebrated Gen. Wolfe, died not long since in Kentucky, at the advanced age of 92 years. He had in early life been bred an Episcopalian, but afterwards became a Deist and a reviler of christianity. In progress of time, however, his wife and his daughter became pious, and attached themselves to the methodist church. This was too much to be patiently endured. For this act, his daughter was banished from his house, and his wife "placed under medical treatment," for the purpose, real or pretended, of curing her of *insanity*. His remedy was a blistering plaster to the whole length of the back, which he left on for several days; thus thinking, no doubt, to secure his desired object. But he was mistaken. The *insanity* remained; and as he used to say, a huge blister was placed upon his own heart. The christian fortitude and meekness which his wife exhibited under his cruel treatment, and in the midst of her protracted anguish, "excited his sympathy, and filled his soul with remorse." He began to entertain a respect towards that religion, whose votaries could endure such persecution without a murmur. Respect was succeeded by anxiety. He began to investigate, became convinced, believed, united with the church, and for fifty years afterwards, till his dying day, continued to adorn his profession. Religion was thenceforward his favourite theme. "No waking hour ever passed, whoever might be present, in which he did not utter expressions of admiration for the christian faith, and thank heaven that he felt its influence." It is added—and the hint may not be amiss among the pious of the profession—that the doctor always went to his closet, before visiting his patients, and generally prayed with the sick family, before leaving his prescription.

Fourth of July.—The religious exercises, in at least three of the churches of this village, had reference last Sabbath, to this national anniversary, and collections were taken up in aid of African colonisation. Before the Sabbath was gone, however, our village was greatly disturbed by the lovers of rum, as we suppose, and of gun-powder. A cannon was brought into the public square during the evening, with no small noise and bustle, and the firing commenced at a little past 10 o'clock at night. Every good citizen will bear testimony against such conduct as this. It seems right enough that those who have no other way of making a noise in the world, than by means of gun-powder, should be indulged to the utmost once a year; but there is no apology for permitting this thing to be done upon the Sabbath. The police ought to have prevented it; and no excuse can be offered for the neglect.

Sandwich Islands.—Letters have been received in this vicinity from Honolulu, which bring down the dates to the 13th November. Mr. Ruggles, whose health has for some time past been declining, was to embark with his family the following week for America. There had been for some time an unusual scarcity of provisions; but the arrival of a vessel from this country had furnished the missionaries with seasonable supplies. The work of grace among the natives was still in progress.

Missionaries for Bombay.—Rev. Messrs. Ramsay, Harvey and Reed, are to embark as missionaries for Bombay in the ship Corvo, which is advertised to sail from Boston on the 15th inst. They go out under the patronage of the American Board.

Home Missions.—Fruits of the last Year.—During the year past, there were reported in connection with the labours of ministers under the patronage of the American Home Missionary Society, FORTY revivals of religion and TWO THOUSAND hopeful cases of conversion. Who, with such facts as these before him, can fail to see, that the cause of home missions is receiving the smiles of a gracious Providence.

Colonisation.—We learn from a Philadelphia paper, that it is in contemplation to fit out a vessel the ensuing autumn for Liberia, with 250 coloured emigrants. The cost of transportation is twenty-five dollars each. A citizen of Philadelphia offers a hundred dollars towards the expedition, provided twenty-four other persons of that city will each do the same. This would be providing for one hundred passengers.

Ordination & Installation.—At Salisbury, Herkimer county, on Thursday the 1st inst. Rev. *Chauncey E. Goodrich* was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, by the Presbytery of Oneida, and installed pastor of "the united congregation of Salisbury and Manheim." Mr. Wetmore made the introductory prayer: Dr. Lansing preached the sermon, from 2 Cor. v, 19: Mr. Chassel made the ordaining prayer: Mr. Gale delivered the charge to the newly ordained minister: Mr. Gillett gave the charge to the people; and Mr. Foot made the concluding prayer. Three ruling elders, previously elected by the church, were ordained at the same time. It was a season of deep solemnity and interest.

Rev. Henry Axtell, son of the late Dr. A. of Geneva, was installed pastor of the presbyterian church in Lawrenceville, N.Y. on the 16th ult. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Alexander.

Disturbance of Public Worship.—The following example, furnished by the New-York city police, is full of wholesome instruction:—

"At the court of sessions on Monday, Edwin Gould, a young man about 20, convicted of disturbing the society of Primitive Methodists in their religious worship, was bound over to keep the peace for the term of six months. The Recorder admonished him of the flagrant impropriety of his behaviour, and told him that nothing had saved him from the penitentiary but the earnest solicitations of some respectable persons, who were willing to become security for his future good behaviour."

The heresy alluded to in the following article, has recently been propagated, we believe, by Irving and his adherents:—

"We learn from the London World of the 26th of April, that Rev. H. B. M'Lean, formerly of this city, and afterwards minister of London-Wall, had been presented to the parish of Dreghorn, and was before the Synod of Glasgow and Ayre, for holding the sinfulness of Christ's humanity. The Synod had decided against him, and Mr. M'Lean has appealed to the General Assembly, which was to meet on the 1st of May, and would then set the subject at rest."—*N. Y. Obs.*

The Tribune.—Messrs. Carter & Henshaw, of Boston, have issued a monthly paper under this title, which, while it excludes altogether religious and political discussions, is to contain literary, scientific and miscellaneous selections from the latest books, periodicals, &c. &c. J. P. Holbrook, Esq. whose name is familiarly associated with lyceums, &c. is editor of the paper. The form is in neat quarto, and the terms are $3 in advance.

The death of Mrs. Penny, wife of one of the baptist missionaries in India, is mentioned by Mr. Bennet, in a letter dated the 26th December. "She had been one of the most indefatigable school-teachers among the missionaries."

Surgical.—The following, now circulating in the papers, is important, if true:—

"Dr. Conquest, of London, has lately succeeded (in a second instance) in curing hydrocephalus, by drawing the water from the head, by the fearfully delicate operation of tapping."

"Rev. C. C. Colton, known as the author of Lacon, is now residing in Paris, in a state of the most squalid wretchedness, having fallen a prey to gamblers and sharpers, with whom he has long been an associate."

So say the papers. This is one of those *literary* Reverends, that are so common in England. We believe he was never much in a way of being persecuted for righteousness' sake.

The secular papers seem to be fond of publishing strange instances of longevity and of marriage. The following, for example, in a New-York paper. Is it true? Or was it coined at the "wonderful accident makers?"

"There is living within four leagues of Bogota, an Indian, aged 140 years, named Juan Mozo Gota, who having lived in celibacy to that age, has recently married a young woman of 30."

Ladies becoming Turks.—An eastern paper makes the complaint, that "in several places, *opium* is in common use even with the *ladies!*"

Volume 1st of the Recorder—has been for some time missing from our files. Will not the borrower have the goodness to return it?

The following letter, received from a valued friend in Philadelphia, will be found interesting to our readers in this part of the country:—

Philadelphia, June 23, 1830.

MR. HASTINGS.—As the case of Rev. Albert Barnes, late of Morristown, N. J. is so far settled, that he is to be installed on Friday evening of this week, your readers may be interested in seeing a brief account of the proceedings of this Presbytery, in reference to the whole case. In April last, the first presbyterian church of this city applied to the Presbytery for leave to prosecute a call of Mr. Barnes, to be their pastor. A strenuous effort was made in the Presbytery to prevent the prosecution of the call, on the ground that Mr. Barnes had, in a sermon entitled "the Way of Salvation," published sentiments opposed to the Confession of Faith, and consequently to the bible itself. It was maintained by several, that these sentiments amounted to heresy.

I might have before remarked, that the first day of the session was spent in discussing the question, whether they had a right to try the theological sentiments of Mr. Barnes, while absent, and in good standing in his own Presbytery. A small majority were in favour of examining the sermon, and getting all possible information in regard to the sentiments of Mr. Barnes. The minority contended that they had no *right* to do more or less, if the call was in order, than to give leave to prosecute it. But this, as I have remarked, was overruled. After three days spent in examining the sermon; a sermon not differing materially from the views of Hopkinsians generally, and yet not the sole product of the Hopkinsian or any other school; a sermon, too, whose leading sentiments are avowed by several members of this Presbytery; after three days spent in examining this sermon, leave was given to prosecute the call, by a handsome majority. The call was prosecuted, and although the Presbytery of Elizabethtown at first refused to dismiss Mr. Barnes, in consequence of the entreaties of his church that he might be retained, yet at a second meeting for the purpose, he was dismissed and recommended to the Philadelphia Presbytery.

Last Friday morning his certificate was presented in due form; but the motion to receive him was opposed. A motion was then introduced, to postpone the question of his reception, in order to give any members who were not satisfied in regard to the sentiments of Mr. Barnes, an opportunity to put such questions to him as might either satisfy them or confirm their suspicions. Friday was spent on this previous question. It was finally decided, that the Presbytery had no right to *examine* a man, who came with a regular certificate from an existing Presbytery; but were bound either to receive him on that certificate, or remand him to his own Presbytery, with such charges as they might choose to prefer against him. Yesterday (Tuesday) was spent in discussing the question of his reception as a member; and this morning he was received by a majority of two thirds present. The minority then preferred, or rather informed the Presbytery that they would prefer charges against Mr. Barnes, of such a nature, that the installation ought to be deferred, till another meeting of the body could be called, and a regular trial of Mr. Barnes had.* A paper was read containing the same, and only the same charges of erroneous sentiment, that have been preferred from the beginning. After much debate, the motion to arrest the installation was lost, and this event is to take place on Friday evening.

* These charges could not be actually preferred at a meeting *pro re nata*, not being embraced in the circular for the meeting.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. HASTINGS—Please to insert in the Recorder of next week, the following resolutions, passed by the Presbytery of Oneida at their semi-annual meeting, held in Fairfield the 29th ult. and you will oblige your's, &c.

R. EVERETT, *S. Clerk.*

Utica, July 3, 1830.

1. *Resolved*, That in compliance with the request of Synod, it be recommended to the churches to make a collection next Lord's day, for the benefit of the American Colonisation Society.

2. *Resolved*, That agreeably to the recommendation of the General Assembly, the second Thursday in November next, be observed as a day of *fasting*, *humiliation* and *prayer*, on account of the sin which rests upon the church, and on the whole land, by the profanation of the Sabbath.

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN.

London papers to the 19th of May, were received at New-York, on Monday of last week, by the ship Pacific, from Liverpool.

Great-Britain.—The latest bulletins of the King's health, represent that the symptoms of his majesty's complaint are alleviated; and it is said, that for the present, at least, he may be considered out of danger. Some of the papers, however, insist that his majesty's complaint is dropsy in the chest, and that his case is therefore hopeless. It is added, that his majesty has been for some time aware of his danger, and has taken leave of several branches of his family in the most warm and affectionate manner.

In the British House of Commons, on a motion for the second reading of the Jews relief bill, there were 185 for, and 228 against it; majority against the second reading, 63.

In the House of Commons, on the evening of the 17th May, Lord Stanley presented a petition from the President, Vice-President, and members of the chamber of commerce at Manchester, praying that the house would take measures to prevent the invasion of Mexico by Spain.

France.—The French Chamber of Deputies was dissolved, by a royal ordinance, on the 16th of May. The new elections are to take place in July.

Paris, May 16.—On the 16th, in the morning, the whole army of the expedition against Algiers was embarked. It was with cries, a thousand times repeated, of "Vive le Roi!" and amidst marks of general enthusiasm, that all the troops effected their embarkation in the most perfect order.

"ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Toulon, May* 10.

"Soldiers! The insults offered to the French flag call you beyond the seas. It is to revenge it, that, on the signal given from the throne, you have all been eager to run to arms, and that many of you have joyfully quitted your homes.

"On several occasions the French standards have been displayed on the African shore. The heat of the climate, the fatigue of the marches, the privations of the desert—nothing, in short, was able to shake the resolution of your predecessors. Their calm courage sufficed to repulse the tumultuous attacks of a brave but undisciplined cavalry. You will follow their glorious example.

"The civilised nations of the two worlds have their eyes fixed upon you. Their good wishes accompany you. The cause of France is that of humanity. Show yourselves worthy of your noble mission. Let no excess tarnish the splendor of your exploits. Terrible in battle, be just and humane after victory. Your interest prescribes this, as well as your duty.

"Too long oppressed by a rapacious and cruel soldiery, the Arab will behold in us his deliverers. He will implore our alliance. Encouraged by our good faith, he will bring to our camp the produce of his soil. Thus, by rendering war less tedious and less sanguinary, you will accomplish the wishes of a sovereign, who is as sparing of the blood of his subjects as jealous of the honour of France.

"The Lieutenant-General, Peer of France, commander in chief of the army in the expedition to Africa, "COUNT DE BOURMONT."

At a dinner given at Marseilles to the commander, Bourmont, he declared that it was the intention of France "to take possession of Algiers, and form establishments for commerce, as well as colonies; governed, perhaps, by a Prince of France."

Toulon, May 2.—A little American cutter arrived in the roads yesterday, having on board a number of persons, who came expressly to see the preparations for the expedition.

Rome, April 23.—The mother of Napoleon has just met with an accident which endangers her life. While walking in the Villa Borghese, on the 22d inst. she slipped and fell; by which accident her thigh was broken. Her great age, (83), and the appearance of inflamation, render her recovery improbable. She is said to be possessed of immense wealth; and it is believed she will make the Duke of Reichstadt, the son of Napoleon, her heir.

By arrivals at New-York and Boston, on Tuesday and Thursday last, London dates one day later than those by the Pacific, and Paris dates to the 19th of May, have been received.

The King.—The bulletin of the King's physicians, dated the 19th, states, that his majesty had slept well the last night, and that his symptoms continued alleviated.

The French Expedition.—It appears that it was only the first division of the expedition destined against Algiers, which had embarked at the date of the advices brought by the Pacific. The remainder of the expedition was to embark on the 17th. The effective force of the whole expedition is 40,192.

It is stated that Leopold had refused the crown of Greece, because the pecuniary means cannot be secured by the allied powers.

Letters from St. Petersburgh, given in the Augsburgh Gazette, state that the emperor of Russia has made a deduction of three millions of ducats in favour of the Porte, and that every thing is now settled.

A calamitous event has happened in the family of the King of Prussia. The third son of the King wounded one of the King's servants so severely, that he died in consequence. The ordinary courts cannot take cognisance of such a case. But the King had appointed a special commission to investigate the affair, and upon their report an order in council will either acquit the prince, or sentence him to punishment.

A Dutch paper mentions the death of the mother of Napoleon, at Rome. No intelligence to this effect had yet been received at Paris direct.

Bolivar.—The following extract is from a letter written by Bolivar to a friend of his, while in Carthagena, and expresses sentiments which will draw forth the admiration of all, and may, perhaps, touch his accusers with regret:—

"I have sacrificed my fortune and health, to secure to my country liberty and happiness. I have done all that I could, and have failed in making her contented and happy. I now resign every thing to the wisdom of Congress, relying that it will effect what an individual has failed to accomplish. That civil war, which has stained the history of the South-American states, may never be witnessed in Colombia, is my most fervent prayer to heaven. If to stay this, it is found indispensably necessary by the Congress, and desired by the people, to introduce a monarchy, I will not rebel against their wishes; but remember, the crown never goes on Bolivar's head. I desire repose, and be sure, no act of my life shall ever sully my history, which it affords me so much pleasure to review. Posterity will do me justice, and this assurance is all I possess to make me happy. My best intentions have been construed to the worst motives, and in the United States, where I expected justice, I have been abused. What have I done to merit this? Born to a fortune and every comfort, I now possess nothing but a ruined constitution. Could my enemies have desired more? And that I am thus destitute is, that I have thus willed. The resources of Colombia and her victorious armies have been at my individual disposal, and the consciousness of having done her no wrong, affords me the greatest comfort."

This is the man accused of designing to wear a crown. Comment is unnecessary.

We learn from Capt. Briggs, of the schooner Waterloo, arrived from Carthagena, that Gen. Bolivar was at that port, waiting the arrival of a British packet, for the purpose of embarking for England.—*N. Y. Courier.*

DOMESTIC.

Bank Robbery.—On Monday of last week, John Fuller, second teller in the United States branch bank, in Boston, absconded with about $40,000, in bills of the branch bank and of the different banks of that city. He is described as a thick-set man, about five feet eight or nine inches high, of full face, light complexion, sandy hair, and prominent bright blue eyes. A reward of $2000 is offered by the bank, for the recovery of the whole of the property, or in proportion for any part thereof; and $500 for the apprehension of Fuller, on his commitment to any jail in the United States. Fuller is said to be respectably connected, and has a wife and an interesting family of children in Boston.

Fire in New-York.—A considerable number of wooden buildings were destroyed by fire, on Henry, Walnut and Madison streets, in the city of New-York, last Wednesday night. Eight of them belonged to Mr. Isaac Halsey, cabinet-maker, and were not insured.

Removal of Indians.—Upwards of 200 Indians of the Oneida tribe, left the reservation about two weeks since, under the care of Major Eli Savage, for Green-Bay. A large portion of the Onondaga nation awaited their arrival at Syracuse, to bid them farewell. It is said that about 500 only of the Oneida tribe now remain at the home of their fathers.

Morgan Trials.—After the acquittal of Col. Jewett, at Lockport, Solomon C. Wright and Jeremiah Brown, also indicted for the abduction of Morgan, were tried before Judge Marcy, and acquitted. The jury was out thirty-six hours. The court then adjourned, without taking up the trial of any other indictment.

Exports.—It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to Congress at their late session, that the following articles, of the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, were exported to foreign ports during the year ending September 30, 1829:—

Dried fish, or cod fisheries,		$747,541
Pickled fish, and river fisheries, herring, shad, salmon and mackerel,		220,527
Whale [common] oil and whalebone,		495,163
Spermaceti oil and candles,		353,869
Total of the fisheries,		$1,817,100
Skins and furs,	526,507	
Ginseng,	114,396	
Product of wood,	3,040,356	—$3,681,759
Product of animals—beef, pork, horses, sheep, butter, cheese, &c.		2,563,291
Vegetable food,		9,709,762
Tobacco,		4,982,974
Cotton,		26,575,311
Other agricultural products,		123,256
Other manufactured goods of different kinds,		5,925,106
Raw produce not distinguished,		221,544
Total value of domestic exports,		$55,700,193
Total ditto in 1828,		50,669,669
Increase in 1829,		$5,030,524

Superannuated Emigrants.—The following information from the Norfolk Beacon, if true, calls for quick attention from the government:—

"The ship Anacreon, from Liverpool, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday, the 17th June, with one hundred and sixty-eight passengers, three fourths of whom were *English paupers*, sent out by subscription from their different parishes; and of these three fourths, the greater part was from the age of fifty to sixty years, many grandfathers and mothers being amongst them."

A person named Duggan, who came passenger in this ship, says that while he was in Liverpool, different parish officers brought these poor creatures to that place, and did not leave them until the ship sailed.

Burglary.—Mrs. Levi Steel, of this city, on going into an upper bedroom of her house, on Monday, observed a strange man stooping down and endeavouring to open a trunk. On seeing her, he started up, and enquired, "Is there a—Mr.——Williams lives here?" No, replied the lady, there is no Mr. Williams here; and gallantly seizing the gentleman by the collar, she shook him handsomely, and then led him down stairs, calling at the same time for help, which coming, he was conducted to the police office, and thence to prison. According to the revised statutes, the offence is burglary in the second degree.—*Alb. D. Advertiser.*

Pot and Pearl Ashes.—The following extract from the law of the state, is published for the benefit of the dealers in these articles:—

"Every cask containing pot or pearl ashes, to pass inspection, must be not more than thirty one, nor less than thirty inches in length; the head of a pot-ash cask, must not be more than twenty, nor less than nineteen inches in diameter; the head of a pearl-ash cask, not more than twenty-three, nor less than twenty-one inches in diameter. No inspector shall brand any cask that shall not agree with the description given by this section of law."

The inspector is often, with extreme regret, under the necessity of condemning casks, for not agreeing with the description of the above extract, and believes the manufacturers would not subject themselves to the expense of new casks, if they were aware of the provisions of the law.

Beauties of Modern Patriotism.—The following specimen—not exactly of the rarest kind, perhaps—is furnished by the Harrisburgh Intelligencer:—

"*The last Night of the Session.*—The Legislature of Pennsylvania had resolved to adjourn on the 7th of April, and return to their constituents. On the afternoon of the 6th, it was agreed not to meet in the evening, although there was some important private business that must go over to the next year. A motion was made and carried, however, to meet at five minutes past *midnight*, not to do business, but to adjourn. This was done for the purpose of drawing pay for another day. To have adjourned five minutes before midnight would not do; five minutes after would put into the pockets of these men whom the people delight to honour, *five or six hundred dollars* more of the public money, for which there was to be no service rendered."

Effects of Lightning.—One of the labourers on Fort-Adams, at Newport, was sitting near the fire place, in a small building, last Monday morning, during a thunder storm. The lightning struck the chimney of the hut, which it entirely demolished, passed down into the room and completely tore into shreds the shoes on the feet of the man, without doing him the slightest injury.—*Providence paper.*

Progress of the West.—We have received two numbers of the "Potawattimie and Miami Times," a newspaper established some months ago in the town of Logansport, Indiana. It is a neatly printed country paper of a small size, and the numbers received exhibit a fair specimen of editorial talent, with tasteful and judicious selections. Logansport is situated between the Wabash and Eel rivers, immediately at their point of conjunction, about thirty miles above that famous spot where the battle of Tippecanoe was fought during the last war with Great Britian. Three years ago, there was not a stick cut, where now, we are told, there is a handsome village, with a population of between 500 and 1000 inhabitants.—*New-Orleans Courier.*

David Williams.—The Rensselaerville Folio states, "that those who take an interest in the actors in important events of the revolution, will be pleased to learn, that this sole surviving captor of Major Andre is still in good health. He was to join with the citizens of Rensselaerville in celebrating the anniversary of our independence.

Rearing of Apple Trees.—A horticulturist in Bohemiah has a beautiful plantation of the best sort of apple trees, which have neither sprung from seeds nor grafting. His plan is to take shoots from the choicest sorts, insert them into a potato, and plunge both into the ground, leaving but an inch or two of the shoot above the surface. The potato nourishes the shoot whilst it pushes out roots, and the shoot gradually springs up and becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best of fruit, without requiring to be grafted.—*Lancaster Jour.*

The trunk belonging to Mr. Bonesteel, of Oswego, which was taken from a Schenctady stage, a few nights previous to the mail robbery, on the Schenectady road, was found yesterday, (25th ult.) by Messrs. Sickles and Pemberton, of the police office, near where the mail was found. The trunk had been broken open, but most of the articles were in it. Fisher, who is in jail for the mail robbery, confessed that he had taken the trunk, and gave information by which it was found.

Mushalatubba, an Indian chief of the Choctaw nation, (long known as the devoted and uniform friend of the whites), in an address to the voters of Mississippi, announces himself a candidate to represent them in Congress! It is known that the legislature of that state has passed a law extending its jurisdiction over all the Indian tribes within its boundaries, and conferring on the natives the *full rights* of citizenship. Should right of voting be granted to them, (and under the law it cannot be withheld), Mushalatabba will probably be elected, as the number of his countrymen is, perhaps, greater than that of the whites.

It has been reported in this city, for several days, that the President has determined to remit the sentence of death, against Wilson, the mail robber, leaving him to the imprisonment consequent upon the other charges to which he has pleaded guilty. We have reason to believe, that the rumour will prove to have been well founded.—*Phil. Chron.*

The U. S. ship Boston, went to sea on Tuesday morning last, for Algiers, having on board Com. Porter, the new consul.

For the Western Recorder.

WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

Donations from March 18, *to June* 17, 1830.

Auburn—Female Association,		$4 00
Bath—Rev. D. Higgins, by Rev. J. Adams, in 1829,		5 00
Big-Flats—By Rev. J. Adams, in 1829,		1 00
Batavia—By three individuals,		1 50
Bainbridge—Fem. Association,		4 50
Buffalo—H. Pratt $25, J. Stocking 10, J. Dart 10, G. Palmer 15, Rev. S. Eaton 10, L. Johnson 5, being the first payment on the *Buffalo Associate Scholarship*, S. G. Austin 5, S. F. Pratt 3, G. Folsom, Jun. 5, J. N. Reynolds, 3, L. N. Hubbard, 1, by H. Pratt, t'r,		92 00
Clinton—Mrs. F. Taylor, on the *Widows' Scholarship*, first payment, by Dr. Seth Hastings, agent,		37 50
Canandaigua—Ladies' Soc'y of Industry for Benevolent Purposes, on the *Eddy Scholarship*, 2d an. payment in part,		16 00
Chenango Point—Female Association,		14 50
Coventry—2d ch'h Do. Do.		1 50
Chenango Forks— Do. Do.		2 00
Colesville— Do. Do.		6 00
Conklin— Do. Do.		2 25
Canton, west neigh'd, by Mrs. Shepherd, articles, $17.25; south neigh'd, by C. Billings, articles, 1.		7 00
Dansville Village—Public collection, by Dr. Clark,		8 00
DeKalb, (Richville)—Orson White,		
East-Bloomfield—J. Smith 10, S. Eggleston 10, A. Munson 5, A. Adams 5, J. Porter 10, T. Buel 5, M. Gun 1, J. Adams 75cts: Ladies' Society, to complete the sum of $50, to constitute the Rev. R. W. Hill, a life director, 46.75, by S. Eggleston, agent,		95 50
Geneva—Rev. M. P. Squier 15, Female Ed. Society, on the *Axtell Scholarship*, 25, by Mrs. S. Hall, treas'r,		40 00
Geneseo—Female Ass'n, on a scholarship, by the ladies of Geneseo, by T. Hastings, agent,		31 56
Groveland—J. R. Roseburgh, Mrs. Roseburgh, and a friend, each 50cts.		1 50
Groton, east Soc'y—Deliv'd in February at Salina, by Dn. Sears, articles 31.19.		
Guilford—Dea. S. Mills 50, Female Association, 3.62, by Rev. Mr. Wells,		53 62
Lockport—By E. Folsom, agent,		40 00
Lansing—By Rev. J. Adams, in 1829,		1 00
Moravia—Rev. G. Taylor 1, J. Stoyel 1, I. Cady 1, Mrs. M. Rogers, 50cts.		3 50
Norfolk—Fem. Association, by Mrs. G. Stowe, articles, 28.43.		
Norwich—Fem. Ass'n, by Mr. Wells,		1 00
New-Hartford—On the *Ladies' Scholarship*, by T. Parmelee,		35 00
Oxford—Fem. Ass'n, by Mr. Wells,		13 50
Owego Village—Mrs. P. Armstrong 1, J. Huntington 1, Fem. Juv. Association 5, by Rev. J. Adams, in 1829,		7 00
Polsdam—Ladies, articles, 7.33, Gentlemen, do. 1.88—total, 9.26.		
Parishville—Fem. Ass'n, articles, 14.33, by Mrs. Flower,		
Remsen—Welch Whitfield Methodist Society, by J. Owen,		7 50
Rochester—Third Presbyterian Church,		28 00
Rome—Benev. Soc'y, by W. Wright, t'r,		50 00
Sherburne, east Soc'y—Fem. Association, by Rev. E. D. Wells,		9 63
Trumansburgh—H. Camp 1, Wm. Boddle 50cts. J. Jagger, 25cts. in 1829,		1 75
Utica—A. B. Johnson 20, M. Brayton 10, S. Lightbody 10, J. C. Hastings 5, F. Young 5, C. Morris 5, J. Dana 6, A. North 5, M. M. Ellis 2, T. Parmele 2, R. B. Shepherd 2, T. B. Fitch 1, J. C. Merrell 1, S. Stanley 1, J. Greeves 1, by Truman Parmele, agent,		76 00
Weedsport—Fem. Ass'n, by Mrs. Booth,		4 70
Amount in cash,		$697 51
Articles, as estimated by donors,		101 46
Total,		$798 97

Received of Hotchkiss & Van Anden, of Auburn, for articles sold, $4.50; making the *amount of receipts* in cash, as acknowledged on the Treasurer's book, $702.01.

In addition to the above, there has been received in cash, by J. C. Smith, of Potsdam, not forwarded to the Treasurer—from Potsdam 5. 47, West-Stockholm 1.50, Hopkinton 2, Parishville 1.75, De Kalb (Richville) 3, Governeur 50 cts; amount $14.22.

Donations have also been left at the residence of the Corresponding Secretary, and in Utica, from New-Hartford, Vernon, Madison, Little-Falls, Paris, Marshall, Clinton, Sangerfield, Lenox 3d church, Peterboro, Owego, Preble, Dansville, Arkport, Cooperstown, Burlington, Jamestown, and Portage; which not being forwarded to the Treasurer, before the quarterly meeting on the 17th inst. cannot be acknowledged regularly before the next quarterly report.

A box has been received at Auburn, from the Female Association in Warren, Bradford Co. Penn. without any valuation of the articles. Also, $1.25 in cash, with articles from Groton, left at Salina in February last, as per the bill received.

Disbursements of the monies received by the Treasurer, during the last quarter, are as follows: To Rev. E. D. Wells, for agency in Chenango and Broome counties, $33.33. To Rev. James Adams, for agency in Tioga, Tompkins, and Steuben counties, in 1829, $45. To the Corresponding Secretary, $50; and for postage $1.30. The remainder, $572,38, has been transmitted to the Parent Society and appropriated for the support of beneficiaries.

Quarterly returns were presented by 59 young men, and appropriations recommended them. Five new applications were made and recommended for patronage. The amount to be appropriated to the beneficiaries of this Society, for the present quarter, according to the recommendation of the Executive Committee, is $1250; more than twice the amount of the ponations received and transmitted for this purpose to the Parent Society. Many more young men of promising qualifications, are looking forward with sanguine hopes of obtaining the patronage of this Society. The important question is now before our churches—Shall such young men be received or rejected? Shall the pledge of the Society, that every young man of promise shall be assisted, be continued or withdrawn? This question must be decided by the amount of our contributions. Each one will give his answer to this question, by the amount which he is disposed to contribute for this object.

The quarterly meetings of the Executive Committee are on the 2d Thursday (always 12 days) before the last Tuesday in March, June, September, and December, at the Theological Seminary in Auburn. All communications should be made previously to that time.

Donations should be forwarded by agents, if practicable, to J. S. Seymour, Treasurer, at Auburn, before the quarterly meetings.

The editor of the Quarterly Register and Journal of the American Education Society having stated in the last number, that the price of that work, commencing with the third volume, will be $1.50 per annum, as the work will not otherwise sustain the expense of publication; all subscribers within the limits of the Western Education Society, who do not wish the work to be sent to them at this price, are particularly requested to give information thereof to Mr. Edward Vernon, agent for the work, at Utica, by the first of August. To all others the work will be continued at the advance price. The necessity of the case renders this measure unavoidable. Agents of the Society and others, whose names have been recently returned, to whom the Quarterly Journal has been sent gratuitously, are informed, that in consequence of the copies of the last number being all distributed, we shall not be able to send them this work before the August number.

By order of the Executive Committee,

J. EELLS, *Cor. Sec. W. E. Society.*

Westmoreland, June 25, 1830.

For the Western Recorder.

AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The subscriber, as agent for the Auburn Theological Seminary, reports the following sums, received from sundry persons, towards completing the new edifice erecting for the accommodation of the students—May, 1830:—

Owego—William Platt, cash, $15, James Pumpelly 10, H. W. Camp 5, Lorenzo Reeves 2, Greenell Tuthill 2, Eleazer Dana 2, E. B. Phelps 1, John Carmichael 1, Jared Huntington 1, Benony Bleuny 1, Elihu Parmenter 1, Francis Armstrong 1, C. B. Pixley 50cts.	42 50
Athens—Seth Payne,	2 00
Elmira—Stephen Tuttle 2, Robert Covell 2, Joel Jones 1, Mrs. Arnot 3, Jno. M'Connel, subscription, 10, E. Clark, subscription, 1,	19 00
Montrose, Penn.—Wm. Jessup, cash, 5, J. Lyons 2, Rev. D. Duruelle 5, S. S. Mulford 2,	14 00
Binghamton—Young Ladies' Society, towards finishing and furnishing a room,	31 00
Greene—George W. Seaman,	50
Bainbridge—J. S. Fitch, notes, 50, J. A. Grant, note, 6,	56 00
Deposit—From a friend, cash, 20, Wm. Wheeler 2,	22 00
Walton—From a friend,	5 00
Franklin—Isaac Platt 1, E. Waters 1, Roger Dewey, 50cts.	2 50
Total,	$194 50

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of the above funds.

RICH'D STEEL, *Treas'r Theol. Sem'y.*

Auburn, June 19, 1830.

MARRIED,

In Hampton, on the 26th ult. Dr. *Nathaniel Sherrill*, of Rome, to Mrs. *Mary Norris*, of Hampton.

DEATHS.

In this village, on the 2d inst. of consumption, Mr. *William French*, aged 24. A child of Mr. John Watman, aged 8 years.

In Albany, on Wednesday evening last, *Nicholas F. Beck*, Esq. adjutant-general of this state, aged 33. Gen. B. possessed an amiable character, and fine talents. In public, his pleasing manners and uniform urbanity rendered him one of the most popular of our state officers; and in private life, secured him the attachment of a large circle of friends. His remains were interred on Friday, with military honours.

In Pownal, Vt. on the 17th ult. Capt. *Abiather Angel*, an officer of the revolution, aged 82.

At Union-Springs, Cayuga co. on the 5th ult. *Asa N. Burnham*, attorney at law, aged 40.

At St. Marie, near Quebec, on the 9th May, *Jacques Gagne*, an aged yeoman, and *Magdeleine Morin*, both aged 77. These two persons were born the same day, baptised the same day, made their first communion the same day, died and were buried the same day.

MORE NEW BOOKS.

HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 94, Genesee street, have just received a Table of Logarithms, of Logarithmic Sines, and a Traverse Table; Turner's Chemistry, new edition; complete setts of Day's Mathematics; Davies' Surveying; Smiley's Geography; Questions on Goldsmith's Rome; Clarence, or a Tale of our own Times; and a new supply of the Family Library, consisting of Millman's History of the Jews, and Lockhart's History of Napoleon. *Utica, July* 5, 1830.

PETER PARLEY'S GEOGRAPHY.

HASTINGS & TRACY, publishers of the interesting little work, entitled, "Peter Parley's Method of telling about Geography to Children," now offer it for sale, and will supply Booksellers and others on the same terms with the publishers at Hartford. The previous publications of this author are well known. From the numerous recommendations of the present work we select the following:—

By the editors of the Journal of Education—"This work is well calculated to answer the purpose for which it is written, viz. to teach the first steps of geography. Such a work is much wanted, there being no one either expressly designed for, or suited to this end. There are several valuable works for more advanced scholars, but none that is calculated to help the child easily and agreeably over the somewhat difficult grounds, which lie between the primary reading lessons and this popular and useful portion of juvenile study. The neatness and clearness of the maps, the abundant and illustrative cuts, and the free and colloquial style of Mr. Parley, together with the attractive qualities of the white paper and large print, are calculated to make the book a favourite with pupils, and we trust with their teachers. It appears to us, that schools which have the use of a book like this, must profit by it in the more rapid and thorough progress of its pupils; and as we esteem every thing that promises advantage to youth of importance, we commend this book to them, who, with ourselves, are interested in the cause of education."

By Rev. Mr. Whittelsey, principal of the Utica Seminary for Young Ladies:—"This is an admirable little book. While it happily conveys instruction, it also provides rational amusement, to the youthful mind. The youngest child that can read will not fail to be instructed by this work; and it may justly be placed among the most useful publications designed to facilitate the education of children. It is worthy of a place in every nursery, and in every primary school."

By the editor of the Albany Argus—"We seize the occasion which the issuing of the second edition of this little book affords us, to say that it is one of the most instructive & amusing, as it is also one of the most popular, of the modern works of juvenile knowledge. It gives, in the happiest manner, to a work designed chiefly for the use of schools, the attractive qualities of books of amusement. Like all the productions of this sort, from the gifted author, it is peculiarly adapted, in the language and illustrations, to the capacities and the instruction of children."

By the editors of the Albany Daily Advertiser:—"It seems to us to be one of the best elementary books ever written, and calculated most eminently to advance youth in the knowledge of geography. It contains nine maps, together with seventy-five engravings, representing the costume, customs, &c. of different nations, and views of noted public buildings. The questions and descriptions cannot but interest children; and being interested, they must learn." *Utica, June* 15, 1830.

BOTANICAL LECTURES.

MR. F. EDGERTON proposes to give a Course of Lectures on the science of Botany, if sufficient encouragement is given.

Utica, June 15, 1830. 24

CODFISH AND MACKEREL.

JUST received, direct from Boston—
250 quintals Codfish,
50 barrels Mackerel.
PARKER & HASTINGS.

Utica, June 14, 1830. 24w3

HARDWARE, &c.

JAMES DANA & Co. No. 88, Genesee street, are now receiving, by the late arrivals from England, in addition to their former Stock, a fresh supply of Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery & Cabinet Ware, which they offer, wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms. *Utica, May* 25, 1830. 21

FRUIT.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a Supply of fresh FRUIT, among which are—

80	boxes Raisins,	30	drums Figs,
50	do. Lemons,	10	do. Sultana Raisins,
20	do. Oranges,	40	bales Almonds, &c. &c.

PARKER & HASTINGS,
April 27, 1880. No. 90, Genesee street.

PIANO FORTE WARE-ROOM & MUSIC STORE.

GEORGE DUTTON informs the Public, that he is receiving from the manufactories of Dubois & Stodert and Rob't & Wm. Nunns, an excellent assortment of Piano Fortes, which he offers at the New-York prices, from $160 to $400; and he begs the opportunity to say, that their instruments are too well known, to need any other notice concerning them, than that they are *here* offered for sale. Nor does the advertiser solicit the patronage of the public, further than his skill in selection and honesty in dealing shall justify, or the apparent satisfaction of all his former patrons and purchasers shall prove him deserving. Yet he nevertheless does not consider himself so infallible in taste and judgment, but that he will be very happy to have those who may wish to purchase call and examine for themselves.

All kinds of Musical Instruments, &c. as usual; and last, but not least, a GRAND CABINET ORGAN, built by Erben & Hall, of New-York, comprising the stops, dulciana, diapason, violano, and clarionet. It is voiced for the parlour; the tones of a richness and purity unequalled, and in point of elegance it challenges with safety its equal in this country; and it must be considered a great acquisition to the parlour of any gentleman attached to sacred, martial, or patoral music.

Utica, June 9, 1830. 23w6

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situate in Deerfield, about four and a half miles from Utica, on the road to Trenton Falls.—It contains about eighty acres of good land, about fifty of which are under improvement, and well watered. On the premises are a framed House and Barn, and other out-buildings, with a good orchard, containing about one hundred and fifty trees, consisting of apples, plums and cherries. It will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to the Subscribers, on the premises.

LINUS BIDDLECOME.
NEHEMIAH A. COBB.

Deerfield, June 14, 1830. 24w4

Franklin Primer—Improved Reader—and American Class-Book.

HASTINGS & TRACY have just received a supply of these very popular School Books, recently recommended by the Boston Convention of School Teachers. [This meeting was attended by more than two hundred persons, consisting of gentlemen, teachers, and other friends of education, from Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, and Vermont.] H. & T. will soon be prepared to supply Booksellers with these Works, on the same terms with the publisher at Greenfield.

Utica, June 8, 1830.

GROCERIES.

PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 90 Genesee street, (Green Store), are now receiving a fresh supply of GROCERIES, comprising almost every article usually kept in their line of business, which they offer at a very small advance from the New-York prices, for cash.

Utica, April 27, 1830. 17

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE.

50 chests fresh Teas, 10 hhds. Brown Sugars,
20 bags Coffee, 30 boxes Loaf Do.
Just received, by PARKER & HASTINGS,
No. 90, Genesee street.

Utica, April 27, 1830. 17

MOLASSES, FISH, TOBACCO.

30 hhds. Molasses, 60 bbls. Mackerel,
150 qt's Codfish, 40 kegs Tobacco,
15 bbls. Shad, Now receiving, and for sale,
By PARKER & HASTINGS,
April 27, 1830. No. 90, Genesee street.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, the Ontario and Utica Mills Flour, by the barrel or quantity, by

April 6, 1830. [14] PARKER & HASTINGS.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the London Monthly Magazine.

THE DAY OF GOD.

Why blushes yonder sky
So beautifully bright?
What scene sublimely grand is nigh,
Borne on the wings of light?
It is the day of God; the day so long foretold;
Seraph and saint shall soon its bright'ning blaze unfold!

From yonder azure height,
What sounds are those I hear?
'Tis music, following the flight
Of glory's pioneer:
The angel flying thro' the blue arch'd sky, to tell
How man has risen from bliss more high than that from which he fell.

All hail, prophetic day!
The gospel of our God
Now spreads its universal sway
Through all the earth abroad!
The songs of harps above are echo'd down to earth,
And not a note discordant mars the holy mirth.

Christ's kingdom is set up
In every contrite heart;
Nor holier was the mountain top,
Heaven's splendid counterpart, [trod,
When Jesus, with the favour'd three, in mystic musing
And from the glory-bending cloud came forth the word of God.

The reign of sin is o'er:
Behold his sceptre fall!
Nations shall own his power no more,
Since "Christ is all in all!" [the skies,
The deep response of earth to heaven, like incense to
Rises on ev'ry murm'ring gale, one ceaseless sacrifice.

For the Western Recorder.

A DIFFICULTY.

Mr. Editor—A few Sabbaths ago, it happened that I came in late at church during the exercise of singing. Taking my seat, and opening my psalm-book at the page which was shown me by a fellow worshipper, I began to listen, for the purpose of discovering what stanza was then taken up by the singers. This I found to be impossible. I did not like to be seen whispering in the church; so I kept my eye upon the psalm, not doubting, but in the course of a stanza or two, some little word or phrase would be uttered by the singers, with sufficient distinctness, to enable me to find the place. But I was mistaken. Though blessed with an acute sense of hearing, the psalm was finished entirely in an "unknown tongue," and not one syllable of the whole performance was distinguishable from another. This is a serious difficulty, and one not of very unfrequent occurrence, Mr. Editor. How is it to be remedied?

Your's, &c. A HEARER.

Answer—A hearer would do well, in the first place, to be always at church in good season. Then, in the second place, *beginning* with the singers, and with his eyes and ears open, and his finger at the place, he might in most cases make out the calculation required. Once, however, we noticed a case in which all these precautions would have been nearly useless. The choir and the congregation were singing two stanzas at once, through the most of the hymn, without any one seeming to be sensible of the jargon; though examples were furnished where the singers sat side by side.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATERLOO.

A very interesting work, in two volumes, called *Stories of Waterloo*, has just been published, from which we extract the following correct and effective description of the evening after the dreadful battle which gave liberty to the continent:—

The last gleam of fading sunshine fell upon the rout of Waterloo. The finest army, for its numbers, that France had ever embattled in a field, was utterly defeated; and the dynasty of that proud spirit for whom Europe was too little, was over.

Night came, but it brought no respite to the shattered army of Napoleon; and the moon rose upon the "broken host," to light the victors to their prey. The British, forgetting their fatigue, pressed on the rear of the flying enemy; and the roads, covered with the dead and dying, and obstructed by broken equipages and deserted guns, became almost impassible to the fugitives, and hence the slaughter from Waterloo to Genappe was frightful. But wearied with blood, (for the French, throwing away their arms to expedite their flight, offered no resistance), and exhausted with hunger and fatigue, the British pursuit relaxed gradually, and at Genappe ceased altogether. The infantry bivouacked for the night around the farm houses of Caillen and Belle Alliance, and the light cavalry, some miles further on, halted and abandoned the work of death to their fresher and more sanguinary allies. Nothing, indeed, could surpass the desperate and unrelenting animosity of the Prussians towards the French. Repose and plunder were sacrificed to revenge. The memory of former defeat, insult, and oppression, now produced a dreadful retaliation, and overpowered every feeling of humanity. The *væ victis* was pronounced, and thousands besides those who perished in the field fell that night beneath the Prussian lance and sabre. In vain a feeble effort was made by the French to barricade the streets of Genappe, and interrupt the progress of the conquerors. Blucher forced the passage with his cannon, and so entirely had the defeat of Waterloo extinguished the spirit and destroyed the discipline of the remnant of Napoleon's army, that the wild hurrah of the pursuers, or the very blast of the Prussian trumpet, became the signal for flight and terror.

But, although the French army had ceased to exist as such, and now (to use the phrase of a Prussian officer) exhibited rather the flight of a scattered horde of barbarians, than the retreat of a disciplined body; never had it, in the proudest days of its glory, shown greater devotion to its leader, or displayed more desperate and unyielding bravery, than during the long and sanguinary battle of the 18th. The plan of Bonaparte's attack was worthy of his martial renown; it was unsuccessful; but let this be ascribed to the true cause, the heroic and enduring courage of the troops, and the man to whom he was opposed. Wellington, without that army, or that army without Wellington, must have fallen beneath the splendid efforts of Napoleon.

While a mean attempt has often been made to lower the military character of that great warrior, who is now no more, those who would libel Napolean, rob Wellington of half his glory. It may be the proud boast of England's hero, that the subjugator of Europe fell before him, not in the wane of his genius, but in the full possession of those martial talents which placed him foremost in the list of conquerors—leading that very army which had overthrown every power that had hitherto opposed it, now perfect in its discipline, flushed with recent success, and confident of approaching victory.

At Genappe, and not, as generally believed, at La Belle Alliance, Wellington and Blucher met after the battle. The moment and spot were fitting for the interview of conquerors. To Blucher's fresher troops, the task of unabated pursuit was entrusted; and Wellington at midnight returned to Waterloo, across the crimson field which that day had consummated his military glory. 'Twas said that he was so deeply affected, as, "by the pale moonlight," he unwillingly surveyed the terrible scene of slaughter he passed by, that he bitterly lamented a victory, which had been achieved at the expense of many personal friends, and thousands of his gallant soldiery.

When the next sun arose, the field of battle presented a tremendous spectacle of carnage. Humanity shuddered at the view, for mortal suffering, in all its horrible variety, was frightfully exhibited. The dead lay there in thousands; with them human pain and agony were over; but with them a multitude of maimed wretches were intermingled, mutilated by wounds, and tortured by thirst and hunger. A few short hours had elapsed, and those who but yesterday had careered upon the plain of Waterloo, in the full pride of life and manhood, were stretched upon the earth; and many who had led the way to victory, who with exulting hearts had cheered their colder comrades when they quailed, were laid upon the field in helpless wretchedness.

Nor was war's misery confined to man. Thousands of wounded horses were strewn over this scene of slaughter. Some lay quietly on the ground, cropping the grass within their reach; some with deep moaning expressed their sufferings; while others maddened with pain,

"Yerk'd out their armed heels at their dead masters,
Killing them twice."

When day came, and it was possible to send relief to the wounded, many circumstances tended to retard the welcome succour. The great road to Brussels, from heavy rains, and the incessant passage of artillery and war equipages, was so much cut up, as to materially retard the carriages employed to bring the wounded from the field. Dead horses and abandoned baggage choked the causeway, and rendered the efforts of Belgic humanity both slow and difficult. Up to the very gates of Brussels, "war's worst results" were visible. The struggles of expiring nature had enabled some to reach the city. Many, however, had perished in the attempt; and dying on the road side, covered the causeway with their bodies. Pitts, rudely dug, and scarcely moulded over, received the corpses, which daily became more offensive from the heat; and the same sod, at the verge of the forest, covered "the horse and his rider."

When such evidence of destruction was apparent at a distance from the field, what a display of devastation the narrow field of yesterday's conflict must have presented! Fancy may conceive it, but description must necessarily be scanty and imperfect. On the small surface of two square miles, it was ascertained that 50,000 men and horses were lying! The luxurious crop of ripe grain, which had covered the field of battle, was reduced to litter, and beaten into the earth; and the surface, trodden down by the cavalry, and furrowed deeply with cannon wheels. was strewn with many a relic of the fight, Helmets and cuirasses, shattered fire-arms and broken swords; all the variety of military ornaments; lancer caps and highland bonnets; uniforms of every colour, plume and pennon; musical instruments; the apparatus of artillery drums; bugles: But why dwell on the harrowing picture of a "foughten field?" Each and every ruinous display bore a mute testimony to the misery of such a battle.

Could the melancholy appearance of a field of death be heightened, it would be by witnessing the researches of the living amidst its desolations, for the objects of their love. Mothers and wives and children, for days, were occupied in that mournful duty; and the confusion of the corpses, friend and foe intermingled as they were, often rendered the attempt at recognising individuals difficult, and in some cases impossible.

In many places the dead lay four deep upon each other, marking the spot some British square had occupied, when exposed for hours to the murderous fire of a French battery. Outside, lancer and cuirassier were scattered thickly upon the earth. Madly attempting to force the serried bayonets of the British, they had fallen in the bootless essay, by the musquetry of the inner files. Farther on, you traced the spot where the cavalry of France and England had encountered. Chasseur and hussar were intermingled; the heavy Norman horse of the imperial guard were interspersed with the grey chargers that carried Albyn's chivalry. Here the Highlander and tiralleur lay, side by side, together, and the heavy dragoon, with "green Erin's" badge upon his helmet, was grappled in death with the Polish lancer.

On the summit of the ridge, where the ground lay cumbered with the dead, and trodden fet-lock deep in mud and gore, by the frequent rush of rival cavalry, the thick strewn corpses of the imperial guard pointed out the spot where the last effort of Napoleon had been defeated. Here, in column, that favoured corps, on whom his last chance rested, had been annihilated. The advance and repulse of the guard was traceable by a mass of fallen Frenchmen. In the hollow below, the last struggle of France had been vainly made. The old guard, when the middle battalions had been forced back, attempted to meet the British, and afford time for their disorganised companions to rally. Here the British left, which had converged upon the French centre, had come up; and here the bayonet had closed the contest.

ETRUSCAN VASES.

The London Literary Gazette gives a minute account of the discovery of a large quantity of ancient Etruscan Vases, on the estate of the Prince of Canino, in Italy. The contiguity of the place where they are found to that where minerals from Elba are landed, the warm baths in the vicinity, and the inscription on one of the vases, indicate that it is the site of the ancient Vitulonia, a city, according to Pliny, destroyed before the foundation of Rome. The inscriptions are in Greek, and in a very ancient character, much resembling that of the inscriptions found by Dr. Clark at Telmesas. One of the vases is surrounded with an inscription, in a character similar to that of the Egyptians, styled by Champolion, the *demotic*.

Besides the vases, a great number of rings, ear-rings, bracelets, and other ornaments, are found, of the purest gold, and some of them, of the finest workmanship. One of them is a wreath of bay in thin gold leaf, which is supposed to have encircled some royal head, as the vaults in which these gold ornaments were found are supposed to have contained the ashes of the kings of the country. Some pieces of armour, and some small statues, sphinxes, fawns, one of which Thorswalden considered the most perfect work he had ever seen, are found in bronze.

"It is agreed on all sides, that no discovery, since Pompeii and Herculaneum were disclosed to the view of us moderns, has caused such a sensation. Superior in every respect to those at Naples, they have the additional interest of being enriched with inscriptions, which are to be seen on a great number of them, chiefly in the Greek character. The great Hellenists of Europe will have enough to do to illustrate them; for there are words amongst them quite unknown to the learned, which, if they turn out to be Greek, will serve to enrich our lexicons with some precious novelties.—There seems a pretty general idea, that the opinion, long since entertained by many learned men, that their beloved Italy cultivated the fine arts in great perfection, at a time when Greece was semi-barbarous, is now fully confirmed. These vases are ascribed to an age anterior to the foundation of Rome, not long after the Trojan war, the actions of which are here represented, varying in many particulars from Homer's account of them."

THE POISON WORKS.

An intelligent and sprightly youth of sixteen years of age, was committed to the house of refuge a few days since, by his father, under peculiarly painful circumstances. His parents are respectable and pious people, who have by precept and example laboured to train up their children in the paths of innocence and virtue. But the spoiler came in the shape of woman. The lad in question is one of four sons. He was an apprentice, and subsequently entered as a clerk in highly respectable employ. After Fanny Wright, Timothy Jenkins & Co. established their "Beelzebub Institution" in this city, an elder brother became one of their converts, and by much entreaty prevailed upon his brothers successively to visit the miscalled "Hall of Science," in Broome street. The four sons, all young, soon embraced principles so congenial to those who wish to be released from all restraint, moral, religious, and parental, and the unhappy parents are now beginning to reap the bitter fruits. The authority of the parents has been utterly cast off, in obedience to the doctrine of the sorceress, and other acts committed in further illustration of her principles. Indications were further discovered by the father, of a disposition on the part of one at least of the sons, to practise upon the doctrine of a community of property, without the consent of the parties concerned—a grade of moral improvement considerably in advance of agrarianism. Under these circumstances, the wretched parents resorted to the painful alternative of confining their son in the refuge, where it is to be hoped he may be reclaimed from the path of guilt in which he was so early commencing his career.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

DO PEOPLE LOVE TO BE CHEATED?

If *not*, why is it that *quacks* are more run after than men of *science?* Why are the shops of *sharpers* more frequented than those of men who sell at *regular* and fair prices? Why are *demagogues* more popular than true patriots? Why are literary *mountebanks* preferred to men of true wisdom? Why is it that *cheap* school-masters are in better request than *good* ones? Why are the most *flimsy* periodicals well patronised, while the labours of a *Silliman* go unrequited? Why do men drain their purses, and expend their houses and lands, for *poisonous* drinks, while the *pure water* provided by heavenly benevolence, is spurned as unwholesome and dangerous.—*Phil. & Inves.*

When Swift in his project for the advancement of religion and morals, says, that for the clergy to visit only with the clergy, is as absurd, as if the physicians should spend all their time in visiting the apothecaries or each other, instead of the sick; his illustration is capable of a better application than he has given it. Every clergyman should consider himself a physician in full practice; all his flock are his patients, and he has no time for visits of ceremony. What should we think of a physician, who was in the house of sickness only as a common visitor, without a particular application to the case of his patient? It is true, that the world are apt enough to take offence at the distant manners of the clergy, and not always I fear, without reason; but often they are as unreasonable in their dislikes, as they are when they refuse the skill of a physician, because they dislike his manners; this is a degree of absurdity for which there is no help.—*Dr. Watts.*

Every man, however little, makes a figure in his own eyes.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$112 50a	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	119 50a120	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	28a29
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	28a30
Havana	10a11	Sperm, summer st'd	64a65
Java	12a13	—— winter do	70a
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	82a
Upland	8a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	7 50a7 75
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	5 25a5 50
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 50a12 00
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 12a9 25
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 12a2 37	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	5a6
Pickled, bbl	3 50a3 75	Cheese, Amer	6a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 87	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 50a9 00	Prime, 100lbs	2 50a3 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	47a48
American	7a7 3-4	Liverpool ground	45a46
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	4 87a5 00	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	5 25a5 37	—— brown	8a9
Rye flour	3 00a3 25	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 25a2 37	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 03a1 10	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 12a1 15	American, lb	6 1-2a7
Rye	63a65	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	55a56	Bohea, lb	30a32
Oats	36a37	Souchong	50a75
Barley	68a	Hyson-skin	45a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 00	Young-Hyson	70a1 12
Hides,		Hyson	85a1 15
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 10a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 75a1 87	Imperial	1 10a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	4 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	14a25
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 25a2 25
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, LP	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a36
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	32a35
Staves, pipe	38 00a40 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	27 00a30 00	Spinning	18a33
—— bbl	21 00a22 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

NEW BOOKS.

HASTINGS & TRACY, at their new Stand, No. 94, Genesee street, have just received an extensive assortment of Theological, Medical, Classical, Miscellaneous, and School Books; among which are the following:—

Cruden's Concordance, a new edition, Jahn's History of the Hebrew Commonwealth, Jahn's Archæology, Stuart's Hebrew Grammar, Gibbs' Hebrew Lexicon, Hebrew Bibles, (with points), Stuart's Hebrew Chrestomathy, Wilson's Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, Elements of Biblical Theology, Stuart's Commentary on the Hebrews, Lowth's Lectures on Hebrew Poetry, Payne's Elements of Mental & Moral Science, Robinson's Greek Lexicon, Payson's Sermons, Gaston's Collections, Witherspoon on Justification, Montgomery's Universal Prayer, Memoirs of the Life of Summerfield, new ed. Marsh's Epitome of Ecclesiastical History, Memoir of Dr. Payson, Dick's Philosophy of Religion, Do. Christian Philopher, Assistant to Family Religion, Wood on Inspiration, James' Christian Charity Explained, Drew on the Soul, Memoirs of Mrs. Huntington, Do. of Mrs. Judson, Porteus' Lectures, Life of Rev. Philip Henry, father of the author of the Commentaries, Life of Brown, James' Family Monitor, Memoir of Rev. S. J. Mills, new edition, Do. of Rev. Pliny Fisk, Fairchild Family, Fanny Woodbury, Mann's Epitome of the Evidences of Christianity, Christian Pattern, Pollok's Course of Time, (a variety), Pond's Sermon on the Divinity of Christ, Omnipresence of the Deity, a poem, by Rob't Montgomery, Natural History of Enthusiasm, Faber's Difficulties of Infidelity, Humphrey on the Sabbath, Henry's & Scott's Bibles, Family, Polyglot, Common and Pocket Bibles, a great variety.

Dewees' Works, Cooper's Surgery, Bell's Anatomy, Hooper's Dictionary, new ed. in 1 & 2 vols. Good's Study of Medicine, Eclectic Dispensatory, Webster's Chemistry, Do. abridged, United States Pharmacopia.

Dwight's Travels in the north of Germany, Flint's Travels & Residence in Mississippi, Irving's Life of Columbus, (abg'd), Heber's Travels in India, Do. Poems, Records of Women and other Poems, by Mrs. Hemans, Memoir of Emmet, by C. G. Haines, The Family Library, comprising the History of the Jews and the Life of Napoleon, Crabb's Synonymes, new ed. Moore's Life of Byron, Northern Traveller, for 1830.

Babcock's Arithmetic, Mrs. Lincoln's Familiar Lectures on Botany, Child's Botany, Jameison's Rhetoric, Hassler's Geometry, Whelpley's Compend, Hale's History of the United States.

Also, An extensive and beautiful variety of *HIL DREN's BOOKS;* and a good assortment of English and American *STATIONARY;* all of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as they can be procured elsewhere. *Utica, June* 8, 1830.

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in this, as in every other business of fair and honorable competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated. N. SAFFORD.

Utica, April 6, 1830. 14

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. Sterry, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensatory, No. 39, Genesee street. *July* 28, 1829. 30

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.

Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits. CERTIFICATES.

Utica, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency; and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— Utica, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

Dr. Hitchcock—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

Utica, *July* 17, 1829.

Sir—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce into general use. A. P. PAINE.

Utica, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify, that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table-spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, No. 39, Genesee street, Utica.

July 28, 1829. 30

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier* of the *blood.* From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

Diseases.—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and inveterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility, Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Scurvy. Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c.

The following recommendation and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine:—

To the Editor of the Western Recorder.

Sir—I consider it the duty of every man to give publicity to any thing, coming immediately under his observation, that may tend to the benefit of the human family. I therefore give the following statement, in good faith, and from the conviction that it will prove serviceable to many:—

Abraham Vanderpool has been employed in my stone ware factory several months; during which time he had one of the most inveterate and offensive ulcerated sore legs that ever came within my notice; and, in fact, the fetor arising from it was such as drove each man successively from my employ, almost as soon as engaged. He was directed to commence using Dr. Marshall's Ambrosion. A few bottles of this article removed the offensive smell, *healed the part entirely,* and improved his health in a very high degree. The effect of this medicine was truly astonishing. I shall only add, that this man had been in the hospital at Philadelphia for several months, and left it uncured; and has since had considerable but ineffectual medical aid. AMOS GAY.

Utica, Dec. 31, 1829.

New-Hartford, *July,* 1829.

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fœtid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation and *healed the sores perfectly.* Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me without effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy. CATHARINE HUGGINS.

To Dr. G. Marshall.

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent cutaneous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.

JAMES BOARDMAN,
Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.

To Dr. G. Marshall. June, 1820.

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficul operation on me, for aneurism, mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bones came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.

SPARHAWK PARSONS, 198, Spring st. N.Y.

To Dr. G. Marshall. July, 1829.

To be had of Mr. John Williams, Messrs. Storrs & Co. Dr. J. B. Marchisi, and Messrs. Hitchcock & Swan, Genesee street.

Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.

☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it.

G. MARSHALL, No. 93, Genesee street, Utica.

August 25, 1829. 34

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1829. 24

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Medical Dispensary, No. 39, Genesee street, where he will keep Dr. Roberts' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM for sale; and also at the druggist stores of Hitchcock & Swan, J. & W. Williams, Warner & Harvey, and H. Storrs & Co. Genesee street.

The Public are requested to take notice, that in future, every bottle put up by him will have his signature on the label which is on each bottle; and no others will be genuine. It is requested that this may be particularly noticed, as some envious, malicious adversary has made false assertions relating to its origin, preparation, and composition. The Subscriber assures the Public, that its composition is known only by him; and it gives him great pleasure that he is able to say, that in the short term of six months, since this medicine was offered for sale, it has been the means of restoring a number of valuable members of society to their usefulness in life; and he is constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of its great benefits. He could publish a volume of letters and certificates, were it necessary; but it is believed that the respectable letters and certificates already published will be sufficient. The bottles heretofore sent to my accredited agents, without my signature, are of the same quality as those with it.

The use of the Medicamentum is particularly recommended on the commencement of the warm season, and during its continuance, to prevent all bilious disorders and complaints of the bowels. It is recommended by physicians of the first respectability, to use gentle laxatives during that time, and medicines that support the stomach and bowels, and produce healthy secretions and excretions; and no medicine is better calculated to produce these effects than the Welch Medicamentum.

Utica, April 6, 1830. M. HITCHCOCK.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of the Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "Swaim's Panacea, Philada." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy,* or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations.* The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. Wm. SWAIM.

WARNER & HARVEY, sole agents for Utica. 51

HITCHCOCK'S NEWLY INVENTED SNUFF.

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Headache, Fallen Sickness, and Infants troubled with Snuffles. It is an immediate relief for the above disorders, and is also found beneficial in partial attacks of the palsy, especially in elderly people; the fits having often been protracted for years. The proprietor, after more than fourteen years practice, can safely say, that he has met with nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the inefficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff in his own family, he was induced to make a trial for something more certain and efficacious, and was led to the discovery of the new invented snuff, which succeeded to admiration in his own family, and with numerous others who applied to him for relief. Numberless certificates of its good effects might be obtained; but the proprietor prefers resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trial of a candid public, who may wish for relief in such cases. ☞ Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, agents, Utica.

Nov. 17, 1829. 46

ODONTICA,

A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients, and the venders are authorised to sell it at a low price.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March* 10, 1829. 10

DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adapted to the use of families,* and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy,* in the following complaints, viz:—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity and Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent. In the *complaints of children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to

NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he